

Gc
929.2
Sa86601c
1686767

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01423 4618



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

<https://archive.org/details/notesonsandersfa00clar>

For

The Chicago Historical Society
with the compliments of
David Sanders Clark

December, 1957

NOTES ON
THE SANDERS FAMILY /
and
RELATED FAMILIES

Compiled By
David Sanders Clark /

Washington, D.C.

1956

G-17160
Chicago Historical Society
Chicago

FOREWORD

Our particular branch of the Sanders Family technically came to an end with my mother, who was the only Sanders child born in her generation. She passed away in 1936, and none of her Sanders relatives are still living.

1686767

Yet even though Sanders as a surname has disappeared, her own family line most definitely has not. She and my father had six children, who are all flourishing, and the number of grandchildren has grown to fifteen.

Since Mother died before any of her children were married, the grandchildren never had a chance to know her. The information on the following pages has been published primarily to preserve for them something of their Sanders heritage.

In addition, copies of these genealogical notes are being placed in various libraries for the benefit of researchers who may have an interest in the history of some of the families discussed.

David Sanders Clark

3631 Tilden Street, N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART

PAGE

I.	THE SANDERS FAMILY	1
	Deacon Robert Sanderson (1608 - 1693), "Father of the New England Silversmiths".	2
	Robert ² Sanderson (1652 - 1718)	4
	Robert ³ Sanderson (1696/7 -)	5
	Robert ⁴ Sanders (b. in Beaten, Feb. 11, 1724/5)	6
	Robert Sanders (1725 - 1805) of Mendon and Milford, Mass.	7
	John Sanders (1760 - 1824)	9
	Dr. Moses Chapin Sanders (1769 - 1856)	10
	William Davis Sanders, D.D. (1821 - 1897)	17
	Dr. John Chapin Sanders (1825 - 1905)	21
	Cornelia Smith Sanders (Mrs. Frank Elliott) (1852 - 1933)	23
	William Brownell Sanders (1854 - 1929)	24
	Mary Ermina Sanders (Mrs. Harold Terry Clark) (1885 - 1936)	27
II.	RELATED FAMILIES	
	Alden (John, Elizabeth)	
	Ames (Richard, William, Hannah)	
	Atwood (Nicholas, John, Stephen, Eldad, Eldad, Lydia)	
	Brownell (Thomas, Thomas, George, Jonathan, Pardon, Perez, . Amy Grinnell)	
	Chapin (John, Samuel, Josiah, Seth, Seth, Jr., Moses, Elizabeth)	
	Cheney (William, William, William, William, Sarah)	
	Church (Richard, Joseph, Abigail)	
	Clarks (John, Agnes)	
	Cenant (John, Richard, Roger, Lot, John, Lot, Robert, Rebecca)	
	Cook (Josiah, Anna)	
	Dell (Ralph, Mary)	
	Dunham (John, Abigail)	
	Emery (Anthony, Rebecca, Joseph, Patience)	
	Faxon (Thomas, Thomas, Joanna)	
	Gorton (Samuel, Mary)	
	Gray (Edward, Thomas, Anna)	
	Greenaway (John, Susanna)	
	Grinnell (Pierre, Charles, Gratien, Jean, Matthew, Daniel, Richard, William, William, Mary Sanford)	
	Hayden (John, John, Hannah)	
	Haynes (Walter, John, David, Mary)	
	Hopkins (Stephen, Constance)	
	Howland (Henry, Henry, Samuel, Content)	
	Hunt (Robert, Sarah)	
	Ingersoll (Richard, Alice)	
	King (John, Mary)	
	Lettice (Thomas, Dorothy)	
	Mansfield (Robert, Andrew, Bithiah)	
	Maplet (John, John, Mary)	
	Masters (John, Lydia)	

Moore (John, John and Benjamin, Hozekiah, Lucretia)	
Mott (Adam, Elizabeth)	
Mullins (William, Priscilla)	
Nopes (Peter, Dorothy)	
Pabodie (John, William, Elizabeth)	
Pearce (Richard, Mary)	
Pidge (Thomas, Mary)	
Pray (Quinton, Dorothy)	
Richmond (John, Edward, Sylvester, William, Elizabeth)	
Rogers (Thomas, John, John, Jr., Elizabeth)	
Sanford (John, John, John, Mary)	
Shaw (Anthony, Israel, Jeremiah, Prudence)	
Sibley (John, Mary)	
Simmons (Moses, John, William, Lydia)	
Smith (John, John, Jr., Thomas, Thomas, Henry, Ezra, Ezra, Jr., Cornelia Ruth)	
Snow (Nicholas, Mark and Joseph, Anna, Stephen, Margaret)	
Stafford (Thomas, Samuel, Freelove)	
Tabor (Philip, Lydia)	
Tallman (Henry, Peter, dau. m. William Wilbore and dau. m. Israel Shaw)	
Thayer (John, John, Richard, Richard, Richard and Deborah, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Joanna)	
Thompson (Gideon, Harriet Maria)	
Thurston (Edward, Jonathan, Mary)	
Thurston (John, John, Bethiah)	
Tillinghast (Pardon, Joseph, Joseph, Lydia)	
Tucker (John, Mary)	
Walcott (William, Jonathan, Jabez, Jesse, Phebe)	
Wales (Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Sarah)	
Walton (Sir William, Sir John, Sir Thomas, John, Sir Thomas, Richard, William, William, James, William, Andrew, William, Robert, Rev. William, Elizabeth)	
Warren (Richard, Elizabeth)	
Washburn (John, Philip, Elizabeth)	
Westcott (Stukeley, Mercy)	
Whale (Philemon, Elizabeth)	
Wilbore (Samuel, William, William, Phebe)	
Wodell (William, Mary)	
Wood (Nicholas, Mary)	
Wright (John, Susanna)	

III. LINES OF DESCENT FROM "MAYFLOWER" PASSENGERS

(i) From William Mullins, Alice Mullins, Priscilla Mullins, and John Alden	4
(ii) From William Mullins, Alice Mullins, Priscilla Mullins, and John Alden	4
(iii) From Thomas Rogers	5
(iv) From Richard Warren	5
(v) From Stephen Hopkins and Constance Hopkins	6
(vi) From Stephen Hopkins and Constance Hopkins	6

PART I

THE SANDERS FAMILY

Note

The SANDERS family can be traced back with absolute certainty at present only as far as Robert, the grandfather of Dr. Moses Chapin Sanders, who was living in Mendon, Massachusetts, at least as early as 1746. There seems good reason to believe, however, that the surname in generations prior to this Robert was spelled SANDERSON, and that the family is descended from Deacon Robert Sanderson (1608-1693), earliest of the great New England silversmiths.

The compiler is much indebted to Mr. Edmund L. Sanderson of Waltham, Massachusetts, for pointing out the apparent connection between the Sanders and the Sandersons, as well as for genealogical information on the latter which appears on the following pages.

Deacon Robert Sanderson was born in 1608. No clue as to his birthplace or parentage has been found except a document which refers to his father as being "of Higham". Although there are several towns of this name in England, Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire is the only one where Sandersons are known to have been living at that period. These Sandersons were a yeoman family of some prominence, descended from an Edward Sanderson of Wadenhoe, a small village nearby, whose will was dated in 1519. As the baptismal records of Higham Ferrers for 1608 and thereabouts are missing, it has not been possible to establish a connection between Robert and any of several Sanderson couples who might have been his parents.

On October 17, 1623, Robert was apprenticed to William Hawlins, citizen and goldsmith of London. About 1638 he and his wife Lydia settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, where, on October 29, 1639, their daughter Mary was one of the first two children to be baptized. Within a very few years after coming to America, Lydia died. Robert then took to wife Mary, the widow of John Cross. In 1642 they are recorded as living in Watertown, Massachusetts, in a house which had belonged to her former husband.

In 1652 the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, suffering under the disabilities of trade carried on in barter and in coin, often counterfeit, of various nations, decided to establish a mint and put out coin of standard fineness. John Hull of Boston was appointed mintmaster; and he immediately chose his friend, Robert Sanderson, to be his partner in coining the famous silver pieces that came to be known as "Pine Tree Shillings". As a result, the Sandersons moved from Watertown to Boston, where Robert had been admitted as a freeman as early as September 7, 1639; and here he resided the rest of his life.

In contemporary records he is invariably referred to as a goldsmith, and so he designates himself in his will; but he is now remembered chiefly for his fine work in silver. "To Robert Sanderson," writes F. H. Bigelow, "should be given the title of father of the New England silversmiths."² "He was probably Hull's first teacher, through whom the principles of his art descended to Jeremiah Dummer, 1645-1718, John Coney, and the two Reverses. For the splendid tradition of the New England masters in exquisite workmanship and in a fine feeling for form and line,

Information from Edmund L. Sanderson, November, 1936; Francis Hill Bigelow, Historic Silver of the Colonies and Its Makers (New York, 1948); Dictionary of American Biography, IX, pp.362-363, XVI, p.338; Samuel Eliot Morison, Builders of the Bay Colony (1930).

Bigelow, Historic Silver, p.110.

Sanderson, with his surviving work as evidence, must claim some credit." Communion cups and beakers wrought by Sanderson and Hull are among the treasured possessions of several old Massachusetts churches, including First Church in Boston, First Church in Dorchester, and the First Congregational Church in Marblehead. He is well represented in the silver collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. "His mark consisted of his initials in crude capitals, surmounted by a rose or sun in outline, or by a sun in full splendor."²

The partnership of Sanderson and Hull prospered and continued for many years. Robert was chosen deacon of the First Church, February 14, 1668, and was appointed to other positions of trust in Boston. Samuel Sewall mentions him several times in his celebrated diary. His second wife, Mary, died June 21, 1681, age 74; and not long after he married Elizabeth Kingsmill, a widow. He died October 7, 1693 and was buried in the Granary Burying Ground. His inventory showed real estate to the value of £ 535, and personal estate of £ 183 18s. His books, mostly on religious subjects, were valued at £ 10. His third wife, Elizabeth, died October 15, 1695.

3

Children of Robert and Lydia () Sanderson:

1. Lydia Sanderson, married Thomas Jones of Boston, December 13, 1654, Governor Bellingham officiating.
2. Mary Sanderson, baptized at Hampton, New Hampshire, October 29, 1639.

4

Children of Robert and Mary () (Cross) Sanderson:

1. Joseph Sanderson, born January 1, 1643, died 1667; a silversmith.
2. Benjamin Sanderson, baptized in Watertown, July 29, 1649. Married Mercy . Had daughter Mary, born in Watertown November 29, 1677.
3. John Sanderson, died September 18, 1658.
4. Abigail Sanderson.
5. Sarah Sanderson, baptized in Watertown January 18, 1650/51, married Robert Darby.
- (2)
6. Robert Sanderson, baptized October 22, 1652, of whom below.
7. Anna Sanderson, married Richard West.

1 and 2

Dict. Am. Biog., XVI, p.338.

3

James B. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, pp.22,566.

4

Henry Bond, Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts (Boston, 1860), p.416; Information from Edmund L. Sanderson.

(2) 1

Robert Sanderson, son of Deacon Robert and Mary () (Cross) Sanderson, was baptized at Watertown, Massachusetts, October 22, 1652. He was a silversmith, and inherited the bulk of his father's real estate. He died in 1718. He married, first, Elizabeth , who died in 1693; second, December 21, 1693, Sarah Crow; and, third, in 1694, Ethor Woodward, daughter of Thomas and Esther Woodward.

(2)

Child of Robert and Elizabeth () Sanderson:

1. Joseph Sanderson, born October 10, 1684; died August 14, 1685.

(2)

Children of Robert and Esther (Woodward) Sanderson, all born between August 1695 and November 1703:

1. Sarah Sanderson.

(3)

2. Robert Sanderson, born January 16, 1696/7, of whom below.

3. Joseph Sanderson, a husbandman living in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1719 and in Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1728. Married, February 9, 1727/28, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, Judith LaGrove.

4. Benjamin Sanderson, a ropemaker. Married, August 8, 1722, Ann Salter. He owned the western half of the house and land inherited from his father and grandfather. Although he sold some outlying land, he continued to own the house until his death in 1763. Children: (i) Benjamin Sanderson, died young; (ii) Peter Sanderson; (iii) Robert Sanderson, possibly the mariner whose will dated May 14, 1777 left all his property to his friend Peter Kier; (iv) Benjamin Sanderson, possibly the man of this name who married, August 26, 1755, Mary Newcomb; (v) Samuel Sanderson, ropemaker, who married Elizabeth Bangs, December 1, 1763

5. Mary Sanderson.

6. Anna Sanderson.

1

Information from Edmund L. Sanderson, November 1936.

(3)

1

(2)

Robert Sanderson, son of Robert and Esther (Woodward), Sanderson, was born in Boston, January 16, 1696/97. He and his brother Benjamin were given the house and land near Essex Street at the South End of Boston that was probably the homestead of their grandfather at the time of his death, while their brother Joseph had a house and lot at the North End which was perhaps the first Boston home of the family. Robert⁽³⁾ was a tanner, but apparently did not prosper, as he began to sell his inheritance soon after his first marriage and continued to sell in small lots for about ten years, the last sale being recorded January 14, 1729/30. No mention of him has been discovered subsequent to that date.

He married, first, January 1, 1718/19, in Boston, Ann Orne, as the name is given in the printed records. In a deed given by him to Elias and Experience Loring in 1726, however, they are described as his father- and mother-in-law. Thus it would seem either that Ann was a widow at the time of her marriage or that the names Orne and Loring were confused by some careless copyist. He married, second, December 7, 1727, Mary Masters.

(3)

Children of Robert and Ann (Loring) (Orne?) Sanderson:

(Note: In the marriage record the surname is given as Sanderson, but in the birth records of the children it is written Sanders, and so it frequently appears in other documents of the third generation.)

1. Susanna Sanders, born in 1719.

2. Elias Sanders, born in 1721.

3. Ann Sanders, born in 1722/3, married, June 29, 1748, Jonathan Cutler of Brookline, Massachusetts.

(4)

4. Robert Sanders, born in Boston, February 11, 1724/25, of whom below.

5. Mary Sanders, born in 1726/27.

1

Information from Mr. Edmund L. Sanderson.

(4)

After his birth on February 11, 1724/25, Robert Sanders⁴ name never appears in the Boston records again. But in other sources we find that:

1. A Robert Sanders, born in 1725, was living in Mendon, Massachusetts at least as early as 1746.¹

(4)

2. Ann Sanders, sister of Robert of Boston, likewise lived in Mendon at the same period. On April 6, 1748, when she sold a small lot which her father had given her in 1727, she is referred to as "Ann Sanderson of Mendham (i.e. Mendon), single woman." A few months later, she married, at Mendon, Jonathan Cutler of Brookline, her name being listed in the marriage record as "Ann Sanders".²

Although this evidence falls short of providing positive proof, it seems highly probable that Robert Sanders⁴ of Boston and Robert Sanders of Mendon were the same man.

1

See Page I-7 (post).

2

Information from Edmund L. Sanderson, November 1936; Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., Vital Records of Mendon, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1920), p. 375.

Robert Sanders, who was probably the son of Robert and Ann (Loring) (Orne?) Sanderson of Boston, became a member of the Reverend Amariah Frost's Church in Milford Precinct in Mendon, Massachusetts, on February 8, 1746/47. In 1748 Elder Jones of Mendon gave his "well beloved friend" Robert Sanders 55 acres of land. In 1780 Milford Precinct split off from Mendon and was incorporated as a separate town. Robert's homestead was in what is now the "city district" of Milford, but he also owned land in the adjoining township of Upton. He died October 8 or 9, 1805, at the age of 80.

He married, first, March 27, 1746, in Mendon, with the Reverend Mr. Frost officiating, Sarah Cheney (See CHENEY); second, April 24, 1764, Mehitabel Beall, a widow, who died July 9, 1800; and, third, September 27, 1801, Sarah Hall.

Children of Robert and Sarah (Cheney) Sanders:

1. Anna Sanders, born November 6, 1746; married, July 22, 1776, Levi Beall.
- (2. David Sanders, born May 7, 1752.
- Twins (3. Sarah Sanders, born May 7, 1752; married, March 16, 1775, Samuel Beall of New Plantation No. 5 (Cummington, Massachusetts).
4. Nathaniel Sanders, born June 26, 1758; married, first, December 9, 1779, Lydia Rockwood, who died April 26, 1813; married, second, October 13, 1814, Mrs. Anna Chapin. Children (by first wife): (i) Samuel Sanders, born August 19, 1781, died January 1, 1782; (ii) Asa Sanders, born August 15, 1784, married Mary _____; (iii) Levi Sanders, born December 28, 1786; (iv) Alexander Sanders, born August 20, 1792, died September 9, 1798; Nathaniel Sanders, Jr., born April 13, 1795, married Hannah Hawks, October 9, 1817.
- (5. John Sanders, born August 29, 1760, of whom below.
- Twins (6. Mary Sanders, born August 29, 1760; married, December 28, 1783, Smith Phillips.

Adin Ballou, History of the Town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts (Boston, 1882), pp.1001-1002; Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., Vital Records of Milford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1917) and Vital Records of Mendon, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1920); Information from Mr. Edmund L. Sanderson, November 1936.

Child of Robert and Mehitabel (_____) (Beall) Sanders:

1. Robert Sanders, Jr., baptized June 11, 1769; married, November 25, 1792, Olive Chapin, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Atwood) Chapin, born in 1772. Children: (i) Laura Sanders, born September 15, 1793; (ii) Austin Sanders, born April 16, 1795; (iii) Alexander Sanders, born September 13, 1799; (iv) John Milton Sanders, born November 10, 1804; (v) Olive Sanders, born August 11, 1806; (vi) Eliza Chapin Sanders, born August 10, 1808.

John Sanders, son of Robert and Sarah (Cheney) Sanders, and twin to his sister Mary, was born August 29, 1760, at Milford, Massachusetts. He lived in the "city district" just over Milford River, but subsequently moved to Saratoga County, New York. In all probability he was the John Sanders listed as "head of a household" in Galway, Saratoga County, in the Federal Census of 1810. He and his wife migrated to Ohio with their sons Moses Chapin and John in 1818. According to family records he died at Peru, Ohio, August 15, 1824; his tombstone, however, bears the date August 24, 1825.

He married, October 27, 1785, Elizabeth Chapin (See CHAPIN). The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Amariah Frost, the clergyman who had officiated at his parents' wedding.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Chapin) Sanders:

1. Mary Sanders, born January 6, 1787, married a Mr. Cooper; died at East Haddam, Massachusetts.
2. Moses Chapin Sanders, born May 27, 1789, of whom below.
3. Leander Sanders, born April 23, 1791; died at Binghamton, New York.
4. Chloë Sanders, born July 17, 1793; married a Mr. Birch; died at Cherry Valley, N.Y.
5. Anna Sanders, born August 22, 1796; married a Mr. Smith; died at Fort Niagara, New York.
6. John Sanders, Jr., born April 15, 1799; died at Peru, Ohio, May 21, 1869; married, first, Maria Clary (sister of Dr. Moses Chapin Sanders' first wife), who died in 1839, age 31 years; married, second, Betsey M. Hicks, who died January 3, 1844. Children (by first wife): (i) Elijah C. Sanders, who died September 20, 1850, age 21 years; (ii) Moses Chapin Sanders, who died January 24, 1851, age 16 years, 27 days.

Adin Ballou, History of the Town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts (Boston, 1882), p. 1002; Thomas W. Baldwin, comp., Vital Records of Milford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1917) and Vital Records of Mendon, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1920); Sanders family records; Inscriptions in Cemetery at Peru, Ohio; MS. 1810 Federal Census Records, New York, XVI, p. 831, National Archives.

Dr. Moses Chapin Sanders, pioneer Ohio physician, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, May 27, 1789, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Chapin) Sanders. Having received what was then considered a good general education, and acquired some knowledge of Latin and Greek, he taught for a time in an academy. But after his family moved to Saratoga County, New York, while he was still a youth, he turned to the study of medicine, apparently under the tutelage of Dr. Gideon Thompson, of Ballston Spa. He began the practice of his profession at Manchester, in Ontario County, New York, near Canandaigua, at the age of twenty-four. During the academic year 1814 - 1815 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and, according to his son, obtained his medical degree there. In New York his abilities attracted the attention of Dr. Valentine Kott, perhaps the greatest American surgeon of the day, who urged him to remain and further his knowledge of surgery. "I fancy the 'lode-stone' which drew him away," wrote his youngest child, "was the daughter of Dr. Thompson, Harriet Maria (said to have been a very beautiful girl) whom he married in opposition to the father's wishes, he having higher ambition for his daughter than the wife of a poor doctor."² They were married in Manchester, September 18, 1815, but presently settled in Galway, a few miles from Ballston Spa.

The only personal document dating from this stage of Dr. Sanders' career that seems to have survived is the following warm recommendation, which was found among his office papers many years later:³

"The bearer, Dr. Moses C. Sanders, is a young gentleman with whom I have, for some years, been intimately acquainted. He is a man of irreproachable moral character. He has for two years past been practicing in his profession in this place, and has met with the most unqualified approbation, both as a physician and a surgeon, of those who have been his patients. I feel therefore to recommend him to the patronage of those among whom he may take up his future residence, as a man in whose abilities and attention, the utmost confidence may be placed.

N. M. Wells,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church

Galway, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1816."

1

Rev. A. Newton, An Address Delivered in the Presbyterian Church, Peru, May 19, 1856, at the Funeral of Doct. Moses C. Sanders (Cleveland, 1856); Dr. John Chapin Sanders, "The Pioneer Physician," The Fire Lands Pioneer, new series, III (January, 1886), p.40ff.; Elizabeth Sanders Chase, MS Account of Moses Chapin Sanders, October 17, 1908; Thomas Milton Halsey, Columbia University Officers and Alumni, 1754-1857 (New York, 1936), p.232.

2

Elizabeth Sanders Chase, MS account.

3

The Fire Lands Pioneer, III (June, 1862), p.89.

In the spring of 1816, accompanied by his father, mother, and younger brother John, and his wife and baby daughter Olive, then a year old, Dr. Sanders moved to Peru, Huron County, Ohio, where, with the exception of three years spent in the nearby town of Norwalk, he passed the remainder of his life. "He brought with him," wrote a fellow practitioner, "all the knowledge at that time taught in the schools of the Eastern States, which a most assiduous and persevering student could acquire; and entered upon the duties of his profession with characteristic arder and ambition. The country, although settlements had commenced, was almost an unbroken wilderness, and his physical labor was comparatively great. But his energy, and his active frame overcame these obstacles, and his acute and rapid perceptions, his discriminating judgment, and his superior professional attainments immediately gave him an extensive practice."¹

As there was no other physician in Peru or any of the adjoining towns for some years, it was very common for Dr. Sanders "to ride fifteen or twenty miles to visit patients, . . . over roads that would now have been considered impassable, and to ford streams that would often oblige his horse to swim across them."² Many a time he was compelled to make his rounds afoot, as on one wintry day in 1833 when he taught a colleague, who was new to the country, how "to peddle pills in Ohio". As his companion tells the story, "We met at Crawford's Corners . . . early in the morning. The mud being about one foot deep, with a hard crust on the top, and eight inches of snow; we found it impossible to ride through the woods, owing to the crust and ice, and as there was no trail, we concluded to take it on foot. . . . I shouldered the pill bags, and he the axe. He acted as engineer, I went ahead and he kept me straight ahead until he called a halt, then he blazed the trees up to me; then I would go on again until halted, and the Doctor blazed up; and thus we marked the present town line road through to the road running from Fitchville to Olena. . . . After visiting our patients . . . we got in at dark, having brushed the snow off many logs to sit down to rest in the afternoen."³

When Dr. Sanders moved to Ohio this part of the state was without a medical society of any sort. But the moment it seemed feasible to create such an organization, he suggested and obtained a meeting of the members of the profession for this purpose; and for a long period thereafter he was a prominent and respected figure at the sessions of the

1

Dr. George G. Baker, of Norwalk, quoted in Newton, Address.

2

Letter from Pearley C. Sanders to G. T. Stewart, Sept. 17, 1857, The Fire Lands Pioneer, I (June, 1858), pp.42-43

3

Dr. J. N. Campbell, of Fairfield, Ohio, quoted in The Fire Lands Pioneer, new series, III (January, 1886), pp. 47-48.

district and state medical societies. "His reputation in later years attracted the attention of the trustees of the Cleveland Medical College, the medical department of the Western Reserve University, and he was elected Medical Censor in that institution, which office he held till his retirement. After Drs. Baker and Kittridge withdrew from active practice, he was urgently invited to transfer his residence there. With great reluctance he did this, and remained there three years; but though his practice was made easier, he was dissatisfied and longed for his old home, to which, soon as his son [John]. . . had finished his educational course and was prepared to take his place, he returned. . . "1

"He was pronounced in his political opinions. 'Stumped' it through one campaign; was a staunch Whig, and enthusiastic admirer of Henry Clay; grieved and did penance at his defeat. . . . He was elected to the Legislature and served in it as Representative, but for only one term. He was too wedded to his profession long to leave it, and never afterwards accepted any political preferment." 2

"In looking at the traits of Dr. Sanders' mind," said his friend, the Reverend Mr. Newton, "I regard as among the most prominent, its energy and force. He never seemed to think feebly. His mind seized every subject within its range, with a firm grasp. He was not contented with a superficial view, but explored the subject to its foundations. His knowledge thus became his own -- a part of his intellectual furniture, ready to be used as occasion should require.

"This mental force, combined with an ardent physical temperament, imparted great energy to all his movements. He had great executive power. What he took hold of, he would accomplish in a short time. He could not linger. Whatever he had in hand, he did with his might. No one could be associated with him without feeling that he was in the presence of a mind of superior power.

"He had quick perceptions and a discriminating judgment. He saw readily the main points of a subject. He was quick to discern the bearings of an argument -- to see the force and pertinency of an illustration -- to detect the shallowness of all pretenders to knowledge, especially within the range of his own profession. Hence it was not easy to impose upon him by fair words. He saw at once where error was concealed, though it were wrapped up in the most specious garb of truth. Hence he had a very accurate knowledge of men. He soon understood those with whom he had to do, and the opinions he formed of them were generally confirmed by the developments which time is sure to make.

1

J. C. Sanders, "The Pioneer Physician," pp.47-48.

2

Ibid., p.49.

"In his mental constitution he combined two principles which are often thought to be mutually antagonistic, but which, when properly balanced, lie at the basis of all true progress in experimental science. I refer to theory and practice. He believed that some things had been established by the wisdom of the past. These he held firmly, as the way marks of knowledge. But while he believed in systems and theories which had the sanction of time, he also believed that much yet might be learned from the observation and practice of judicious physicians. He well knew that medicine was an empirical science, and often felt the inadequacy of its present resources. He was, therefore, ready to receive light from experience. But his strong natural sense, and his acute perceptions enabled him to discriminate between the pretensions of quackery and the well established principles of true science.

"An open frankness was characteristic of Doct. Sanders. He carried his heart in his hand. He knew no concealment. He was out-spoken - candid - ingenuous. No one that knew him could feel that he was a man of sinister designs - that he had some end to gain by indirection. There was a transparency of character in him which at once inspired confidence. This openness of manner, combined with an impulsive, ardent temperament, sometimes gave him an aspect of abruptness and roughness, which might strike a stranger unpleasantly. But to his intimate friends it was one of the most attractive points of his character.

"Doct. Sanders was a man of warm social feelings. His well known hospitality, his kindly spirit - his strong common sense, expressed in vigorous, forcible language, drew around him a wide circle of admiring friends. To them he was warmly attached. Absorbed as he was in his professional duties, he could always find time for conversation with a friend. . . . As a husband and a father, no man could be more beloved. The strong social principles of his nature found their finest development in the family circle, of which he was the honored head. . . .

"He was also liberal and public spirited. He had a ready sympathy with those objects and plans which look to the benefit of others. He saw the value of religious institutions before he felt a personal interest in religion itself, and was, therefore, a liberal supporter of the Gospel from his first entrance upon professional life. Although not liberally educated, he appreciated literary institutions of the highest grade, and was a willing contributor, to the extent of his means, to their support.¹

1

In the summer of 1822 Dr. Sanders and a few education-minded neighbors formed the "Lima Academic Society of Peru". With their backing, Lima Academy opened its doors early in the following December, offering instruction in a variety of subjects at very modest rates:

For orthography, reading and writing.	\$2.00
Same with arithmetic and English grammar.	2.50
Geography, rhetoric and composition	3.00
Higher branches of mathematics, Latin and Greek languages	4.00

Pupils responded in such numbers that the school was soon full; but for reasons unknown it lasted only one year. W.W. Williams, History of the Fire Lands, Comprising Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio (Cleveland, 1879), p. 208.

The church to which he belonged leaned upon him as one of its main pillars, and always found him ready to bear his full part in the burden of sustaining it. He had a natural taste for music, and one of the most efficient ways of rendering assistance was by meeting with the choir and sustaining his part of public worship. The regularity with which he performed this duty was remarkable, and attracted the notice of strangers, who were not accustomed to see physicians of extensive practice regular in their attendance at church. . . .

"But the most marked characteristic of Doct. Sanders was his professional enthusiasm. His strong natural powers were entirely, I may say intensely devoted to his chosen work. He postponed all other worldly considerations to this. His profession was not a stepping stone to wealth and fame, but it was an end in itself. With a noble self-forgetfulness he sacrificed his ease, his health, and all prospects of fortune, to his profession. His absorption in this, combined with a tender regard to the feelings of others, made him unwilling to press the collection of his debts; and thousands of dollars which many would have saved without the bad odor of oppression, were by him irrecoverably lost. Some of his most intimate friends felt that this forgetfulness of himself was carried to a point where it almost ceased to be a virtue. He was emphatically the poor man's physician. He was as prompt to visit the cabins of poverty as the mansions of wealth - just as ready to make long and tedious and expensive journeys to perform difficult surgical operations, in which he had no superior, when he was sure of not getting a cent, as when a liberal fee would reward his services."¹

Of this side of Dr. Sanders' nature an old neighbor writes: "I have seen him come into our house more than once, and ask for something to eat, saying that neither he, nor his horse had ate anything for twenty-four hours. He was in sight of home but could not go there, for some one was waiting for him; I have seen him lay down on a puncheon floor without anything over him, to catch a few moments sleep; then up and away. . . . Like Abraham Lincoln, he was the poor man's friend."²

In 1838 he built a white frame house in a slightly location on a hilltop overlooking the village. "Here," says his daughter, "he was able to gratify his love for gardening in the cultivation of vegetables and fruits of all kinds with a large yard full of plants and shrubs, which it was his delight to keep scrupulously free from weeds, notwithstanding his large practice and long rides into the country. . . . He always kept a saddle horse which never wore harness or drew a vehicle. I remember an especially fine one, a dark bay with long mane and tail. I never saw him so angry as when during the season of muddy roads, his

1

Newton, Address.

2

Mrs. Polly Pierco, "Personal Reminiscences," The Fire Lands Pioneer, VI (June, 1865), p45.

man cut off her tail. That morning he was summarily dismissed. . . .
[Father] had some musical friends who used to meet at their respective homes and spend an evening, one playing the violin, another [the] clarinet, and father accompanying them on the bass viol."¹

To these reminiscences, Dr. Sanders' son John adds: "His love of music made his own home musical with songs, orchestral harmonies, hymns and anthems. He has often been heard singing at night when riding in his carriage, or on horseback, in pitch darkness, on his professional visits. . . . The woods were his delight; he never traversed them in spring and summer months without coming home with his horse and buggy laden with their blossoms or their leaves. . . . His hollyhock bed was a thing of rarity and beauty that will never fade out of my memory. As he was fond of flowers, so was he fond of children and never seemed happier than when they were gathered in merry and sportive groups around him. Vivacious, versatile and cheery, he was as delightful in companionship as he was warm and true in his friendships. . . .

"Apart from many violent but brief sicknesses, he was the subject of three dangerous accidents; one from his horse falling with him, wounding and endangering an ankle joint and foot; one from the bite of a kitten, which he was trying to catch as a gift to his old pastor, Rev. Mr. Conger, the virus of which bite put his right arm, as well as his life, in great jeopardy, and the other from a railroad accident, by which he suffered a dislocated shoulder, and a nerve shock, from which he never recovered, and which his family believed shortened his life a full decade. As the aggregate result of all these, with the wear of the hardships and struggles and arduous labors of his previous life, he was compelled, though not in extreme age, to withdraw from active service in his profession."²

He died at Peru, May 18, 1856.

His first wife, Harriot Maria, died of "acute sickness" at Peru, October 20, 1829. "This wife was his companion, support and solace through all his early struggles and privations. She was tall and beautiful in person, lovely in spirit, and too delicately organized long to endure the privations and hardships of pioneer life."³ (See THOMPSON).

Dr. Sanders married, second, May 25, 1831, Pearley (Clary) Douglass, widow of George Douglass, of Elyria, Ohio, and daughter of Elijah and Sarah Clary. She was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, March 4, 1796, and came to Peru with her parents in 1817. She died at Peru, April 7, 1867.

1

Elizabeth Sanders Chase, MS account.

2

J. C. Sanders, "The Pioneer Physician," pp.49-50.

3

Ibid., p.46.

Children of Moses Chapin and Harriet Maria (Thompson) Sanders:

1. Olive Isabella Sanders, born February 2, 1817, at Galway, New York; married, first, March 3, 1836, Samuel Gibbs; married, second, March 3, 1849, Bramin S. Smith. In 1884 she was living in Napa City, California. Children (by first marriage): (i) Hattie Gibbs; (ii) William Gibbs. Children (by second marriage): (i) Gertrude Smith; (ii) Kate Smith; (iii) Drasbach Smith.
2. Rhoda Bennett Sanders, born in Peru, Ohio, November 8, 1818; died October 4, 1819.
3. William Davis Sanders, born in Peru, Ohio, October 2, 1821, of whom below.
4. John Chapin Sanders, born in Peru, Ohio, July 2, 1825, of whom below.

Child of Moses Chapin and Pearley (Clary) (Douglass) Sanders:

1. ^{Abbe}Elizabeth Chapin Sanders, born in Peru, Ohio, April 15, 1832, in a log house on the north part of the Ezra Smith farm where the family was living temporarily while building a new house. She married, August 11, 1880, as his second wife, R. L. Chase. She was "the chief minister of helpfulness and comfort in the declining years of both mother and father."¹

1

By her first marriage to George Douglass of Elyria, Ohio, February 8, 1820, Pearley (Clary) (Douglass) Sanders had two daughters, who came to live with their stepfather, Dr. Sanders:

1. Pamela Clary Douglass, who married Alvin Brightman. Children: (i) Sarah Douglass Brightman, who married a Mr. Clapp; (ii) Anna Brightman, who married a Mr. Kingsbury; (iii) Daniel Brightman.
2. Sarah Jane Douglass, who married (as his first wife) R. L. Chase, of Kenton, Ohio. Children: (i) Sarah Douglass Chase, who married a Mr. Walker; (ii) Fanny Clary Chase, who married a Mr. Jones.

1

He died November 5, 1829.

William Davis Sanders, D.D., Presbyterian clergyman and professor, son of Dr. Moses Chapin and Harriet Maria (Thompson) Sanders, was born at Peru, Ohio, October 2, 1821. After attending the Huron Institute in Milan, Ohio, he entered Western Reserve College, then located at Hudson, in 1841, at the age of twenty, and graduated four years later with an M.A. degree. He immediately received an appointment to the principalship of Richfield Academy in Summit County, Ohio. But having made up his mind to study for the ministry, after holding this position for three years, he entered Western Reserve Theological Seminary.

In 1849, while he was a student in the seminary, Western Reserve seemed threatened with financial disaster. Efforts to raise \$100,000 to get the college out of debt and on a sound operating basis had brought in subscriptions to the amount of \$40,000. The \$60,000 still to be raised had to be fully subscribed prior to a certain date in 1850, or all subscriptions would become void. Prospects for securing the additional sum were anything but bright. In this crisis, a faculty committee waited upon young Sanders and begged him to undertake the rescue of the enterprise, declaring that "failure to obtain the \$60,000 within the time would cause abandonment of the College," but "success . . . would place the college on its feet."² A quick check soon convinced him that the financial situation was considerably worse than pictured. Yet he accepted the challenge (even though it meant delaying completion of his theological course for a year), left the seminary, and began to organize a campaign. A committee of the faculty went before the Portage Presbytery and obtained a vote recommending him to the churches of the Synod, which enabled him to address congregations from the pulpit, although not yet formally licensed to preach. In the task of soliciting funds he was assisted at the start by two men of his own selection, Nathan Lord, a fellow student, and the Reverend Dr. A. Newton, of Norwalk, Ohio. Later they were joined by the Reverend Mr. Lawrence of Medina, Ohio. Under William Davis Sanders' management, and thanks in large measure to his own zealous money raising, the campaign was a great success. Not only was the \$60,000 asked for subscribed, but \$20,000 more. Writing of his experiences many years afterwards, he said, "I have always regarded the work of the thirteen months in which I took an apparently hopeless enterprise and (as it was then phrased by many) 'saved the College' as among the most fruitful months of my life."³

Upon completing his theological studies in 1851, he was ordained by the Portage Presbytery and received the pastorate of a church at Ravenna, Ohio. After preaching here for three years, he was offered an appointment as Professor of Rhetoric, Elocution, and English Literature at Illinois College in Jacksonville, Illinois. Before accepting, he consulted his father. Being a conservative Whig, Dr. Moses Chapin Sanders looked with disfavor on the Illinois political situation. Yet he advised his son

¹ Family records; The Evangelist, New York, December 9, 1897; William R. Coates, A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland (Chicago, 1924), III, p.307.

² Letter of William Davis Sanders to the Rev. Carroll Cutler, September 25, 1876, in possession of Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio.
³ Ibid.

to accept, unless he felt duty bound to stay with the Ravenna congregation, declaring: "Perhaps I am wrong, but I have a high opinion of Illinois . . . Notwithstanding her democracy, [and] her repudiation of state debts I think she is destined to be not behind any State of the Union in wealth and those possessions which make a community respectable and happy."¹

During his thirteen years at Illinois College (1855-1868), his extraordinary powers of reasoning and his ability to impart knowledge to others earned Professor Sanders an enviable reputation as an inspiring teacher. It has been said that his students never lost the enthusiasm for learning which they gained while in his classes. During the tense years before the Civil War, his strong anti-slavery opinions sometimes brought him into controversy, however, with some members of the student body who were of Southern origin and sympathies.

Professor Sanders' interest in education was not confined to Illinois College. Feeling very strongly that girls were entitled to the educational advantages accorded to boys, in 1864 he founded the Young Ladies Athenaeum. The school proved to be such a success that he carried it on for about twenty years. Students came from throughout the Middle West.

The educational methods used by Professor Sanders in the Athenaeum were described by a magazine writer in 1878 as follows:

"A young lady on entering here is assigned to whatever department and class her scholarship justifies. She is then thrown upon her own individual efforts, and is promoted or demoted as her attainments warrant. She is independent of the class as far as progress is concerned, though all her recitations are conducted on that method. She can advance or retreat, go fast or slow, just as her skill at mastering the branches taught is developed; and does a change in class at any time become necessary, she finds one above or below her ready for her reception. It is all work here, tempered with that enthusiasm given it by a band of earnest teachers and fellow-pupils. All tests of scholarship are made on individual merit alone, and at no time is the pupil kept with the class or promoted unless her scholarship fully warrants such a step, and in no case can she receive promotion without a rigid examination justifies the move.

"Pupils enter at any time, as in a normal school; primary, preparatory, scientific, and classical courses are provided in the regular course, any of which the young lady may pursue, while the fine arts, music and extra languages are open to any who may wish to study them."²

¹
Letter from Moses Chapin Sanders to William Davis Sanders, November 12, 1853.

²
A.A. Graham, "Jacksonville Illustrated," Potter's American Monthly, XI (October, 1878), p. 253.

In 1872 Professor Sanders established the Illinois Conservatory of Music, on the plan of the New England Conservatory. Of this institution the writer just quoted above says:

"It has had an unexampled growth, and enjoys a national reputation. Here students are grouped in classes of twos, threes and fours; and where one commonly pays a high price for such instruction, it is here shared equally by the members of the class, and materially lightened. This plan has proved immensely popular, and has brought within the means of poor people the best instruction that can be found. Each professor is an expert in his department, and devotes his time exclusively to it. Public receptions and concerts are given by the Athenaeum and Conservatory pupils, always a delightful source of enjoyment to all who attend, and an excellent method of instruction in the manner and uses of society and drill in appearing before assemblies."¹

In other fields besides education, Professor Sanders was an active and prominent figure. For eight years he was the regular supply at the church in Pisgah, Illinois, and was repeatedly called to pulpits in Chicago, Cincinnati, and elsewhere; but he persistently declined the offers, preferring life in a smaller community. Throughout the Civil War he supported the Union cause with great fervor. As he was an accomplished orator, master of the florid, orotund style then popular, his eloquence was much in demand on great occasions.² With his good friend, the Reverend Dr. Hamilton, in 1860 or 1861, he founded "The Club", one of the first literary groups in that part of the country. He also helped to establish The Central Illinois Loan Agency, a concern which brought millions of dollars of eastern capital into Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

In 1863 he purchased "Cedar Place", a house on West State Street, in Jacksonville, which had been built by Porter Clay, brother of the famous Henry. Its parts were brought from Kentucky up the rivers at a time when Central Illinois was still without railroads.³

"Professor Sanders was a man of great native mental force, of clear method of thought and of firm convictions," writes his friend D. S. Schaff. "To the end he retained his interest in all the movements of the day, read widely and poured out from his richly stored mind strong statements of living questions. He belonged to a rare set of men of much culture and mental vigor who have given Jacksonville a unique reputation as an educational centre in the Central West."⁴

1

Graham, "Jacksonville Illustrated," p. 254.

2

His surviving orations make hard reading today; but his letters show that he could write simply and well.

3

Ensley Moore, "The Porter Clay-Sanders Place," Jacksonville Daily Journal, May 31, 1917.

He died at Jacksonville, October 29, 1897.

Professor Sanders married Cornelia Ruth Smith at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 10, 1851 (See SMITH).

Children of William Davis and Cornelia Ruth (Smith) Sanders:

1. Cornelia Smith Sanders, born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 19, 1852, of whom below.
2. William Brownell Sanders, born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 21, 1854, of whom below.
3. Charles Standart Sanders, born February 14, 1858, at Jacksonville, Illinois; died January 24, 1917, at Detroit, Michigan.
4. Mary Ermina Sanders, born May 4, 1862, at Jacksonville, Illinois; died at Cleveland, Ohio, January 18, 1885.
- 1
5. Clarence Elmer Sanders, born June 18, 1867, at Jacksonville, Illinois. He received an A.B. from Illinois College in 1889 and an LL.B. from Harvard in 1896. He joined the staff of his brother William's law firm, Squire, Sanders, & Dempsey, in Cleveland in October, 1896, and became a member of the firm in July, 1911. His legal career was cut short by a type of creeping paralysis which kept him confined to his room at the University Club in Cleveland for some years prior to his death on June 4, 1925.

¹
The Book of Clevelanders (Cleveland, 1914), pp.229.

Dr. John Chapin Sanders, son of Dr. Moses Chapin and Harriet Maria (Thompson) Sanders, was born July 2, 1825, in Peru, Huron County, Ohio. He received his early education from his father and at the Milan Academy in Milan, Ohio, and was graduated from the medical department of Western Reserve College in 1848. After practicing medicine with his father for two years, he decided to return to Western Reserve for a classical course, and at the end of his sophomore year transferred to Yale, from which he was graduated in 1854.

In 1856 he began practice in Cleveland, and opened an office on the Public Square. In 1859 he was elected professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children at the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, and in 1860 was chosen President of the institution. After serving in this capacity for eight years, he resigned in order to become Dean, and held the deanship for the next thirty-two years. His active connection with the College finally came to an end in 1900 when he resigned as Dean and was named professor emeritus.

Dr. Sanders served as President and Treasurer of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, as Vice-President and later President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and as Chairman of the Bureau of Obstetrics, both in the State Medical Society and in the American Institute.

In 1893 Illinois College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He died in Cleveland, December ____, 1905.

Dr. Sanders married, in Cleveland, October 25, 1854, Albina Grinnell Smith, daughter of Ezra Smith, Jr. and Amy Grinnell (Brownell) Smith. (See SMITH.) She was born at Peru, Ohio, August 20, 1832, and died at Cleveland, August 10, 1894.

Children of Dr. John Chapin and Albina Grinnell (Smith) Sanders:

1. Dr. John Kent Sanders, born January 22, 1858, in Cleveland, Ohio. He married, November 4, 1886, in Cleveland, Nellie Louise Otis, daughter of Charles Augustus Otis, Sr. and Mary Jane (Shephard) Otis, who died, in Cleveland, July 19, 1898. After the death of his wife, Dr. Sanders retired from practice and went to reside in Europe with his sister, Albina Grinnell Sanders. During World War I they lived in London. They also lived for a time in Surrey, and after the war had a villa in Florence for ten years. Subsequently they spent most of their time in Menton, France, where he died September 17, 1935. Dr. Sanders had no children.
2. Amy Brownell Sanders, born March 17, 1860; died July 29, 1864.
3. Albina Grinnell Sanders, born June 13, 1862; died at Menton, France, May 24, 1936.

4. Ezra Chapin Sanders, born May 12, 1864; died February 11, 1892; married, October 31, 1885, Gertrude Ingraham.
5. Gertrude Grinnell Sanders, born May 20, 1866; died January 9, 1882.
6. Jesse Barton Sanders, born April 30, 1868; died August 14, 1868.
7. Franklyn Brownell Sanders, born January 1, 1870; died _____; married, August 28, 1897, Martha Colwell Bell.
Mrs. Sanders was primarily responsible for the establishment of the Cleveland Institute of Music, organized in 1920, and served for some years as its director. She died in California, _____. They had no children.
8. William Ambrose Sanders, born June 11, 1872; died August 21, 1872.

Cornelia Smith Sanders, daughter of William Davis and Cornelia Ruth (Smith) Sanders, was born June 19, 1852 in Cleveland, Ohio. She married, October 25, 1877, in Jacksonville, Illinois, Frank Elliott, son of Edward Ramsey and Anna (Weir) Elliott, who was born at Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, July 30, 1850. Her husband was head of the Elliott State Bank in Jacksonville. She died in Jacksonville July 10, 1933, and he died there February 19, 1936.

Children of Frank and Cornelia Smith (Sanders) Elliott:

1

1. Frank Ramsey Elliott, born in Jacksonville, Illinois, September 14, 1878. Attended Whipple Academy and Illinois College in Jacksonville. A.B. Princeton 1899. In 1900 entered employ of Chicago banking house, N.W. Harris & Co. Assistant Cashier from 1902 to 1907 when the company became the Harris Trust and Savings Bank. Cashier of the Bank from 1907 to 1911 when he was chosen Treasurer, Vice President from 1919 to 1943, President from 1943 to 1946, and a Director from 1923 to 1952. Also a Director of the Continental Casualty Co. and the Continental Assurance Co. in Chicago, and the Elliott State Bank in Jacksonville. President of Board of Trustees, Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago; President and Director of Presbyterian Home, Chicago; and Trustee of Illinois College. Married, October 21, 1905, at Jacksonville, Reon Osborne. Child: Frank Osborne Elliott, born November 26, 1911, in Chicago, Illinois; married, April 4, 1936, in Jacksonville, Illinois, Edith S. Ramselkamp.

2

2. William Sanders Elliott, born in Jacksonville, Illinois, February 20, 1880. A.B. Princeton 1900, Phi Beta Kappa; LL.B. Harvard 1903. Began practice of law in Chicago in 1903. Member of firm of Holland and Elliott, 1907-1912. Joined legal department of International Harvester Co. in 1912. Served as General Counsel for International Harvester from January 1924 to February 1946, as Vice President from January 1934 to February 1946, and as Senior Consultant from 1946 to 1948. Married, June 4, 1910, at Highland Park, Illinois, Ethel Buckingham. Children: (i) William Buckingham Elliott, born May 14, 1912 in Chicago; John Buckingham Elliott, born July 31, 1915 in Evanston, Illinois; and (iii) Lydia Hibbard Elliott, born March 16, 1921, married Dr. John Shedd Schweppe.

1

Who's Who in America, XXVIII(1954-1955), p.795: Finance(Magazine), January 25, 1945, pp.9, 27: Family Records.

2

Who's Who in America, XXVI (1950-1951), p.799: Family Records.

William Brownell Sanders, son of Professor William Davis and Cornelia Ruth (Smith) Sanders, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 21, 1854, in a house that stood on the site of the present Federal Reserve Bank. He attended Whipple's Academy in Jacksonville, Illinois, and was graduated from Illinois College with an A.B. degree in 1873. He then entered the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, where he received his LL.B in 1875. Subsequently Illinois College conferred upon him both an M.A. and an LL.D.

He was admitted to the Ohio Bar shortly after graduating from law school, and began to practice in Cleveland in the summer of 1875. For thirteen years, he was associated with Judge Stevenson Burke, one of the foremost corporation lawyers of the day, and, also, for part of this period, with J. E. Ingersoll.

In 1888 Governor Foraker appointed him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McKinney. His friend, Andrew Squire, chided him for showing interest in such a post, pointing out that he was already getting along splendidly as a member of the firm of Burke, Ingersoll, and Sanders. His explanation was short and completely frank: "So long as I remain with Judge Burke, I'm nothing but the tail to the kite. I don't want to be known as the Judge's junior partner." At the expiration of his appointive term, Judge Sanders was elected to another almost unanimously. He served until January 1890, when he resigned to form a new law partnership with Andrew Squire and James H. Dempsey.

"Probably no member of the bench of Cuyahoga County was ever his equal in the dispatch of business in the equity room of the courts. His comprehension of the issues was drawn so quickly from a seeming glance at the pleadings that he disposed of a heavy motion and demurrer docket with a rapidity that was most unusual, and his decisions were rarely reversed. Ever courteous and obliging, with a quiet dignity which seemed to pervade the court room, he was greatly missed and much regret was felt when he left the bench to enter the more remunerative field of his law practice."²

The firm of Squire, Sanders, and Dempsey became one of the largest and best known in Ohio. Judge Sanders was called upon to represent street railway property owners who were opposing the efforts of Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland from 1901 to 1909, to have the local transit system placed under municipal ownership and operation. In consequence, he became involved in what is perhaps the most famous legal battle in Cleveland's history. He was largely responsible for the so-called Taylor Grant, a plan which went into effect on March 1, 1910 and finally

Family records: Albert Nelson Marquis, ed., Who's Who in America, 1923-1926 (Chicago, 1928), p.1828; William R. Coates, A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland (Chicago, 1924), I, pp. 446, 541, III, pp. 306-308; William Ganson Rose, Cleveland, The Making of a City (Cleveland, c.1950), pp.445-444, 511, 677.

put an end to a "traction war" that had cost the city and the railway owners millions of dollars, and the public years of poor service.

To William Brownell Sanders belongs much of the credit for the establishment of the Cleveland Museum of Art. Three citizens, John Huntington, Horace Kelley, and Hinman B. Hurlbut, had left money for an art museum; but none of the three separate trusts they created had sufficient resources to finance a truly first-class institution. As the provisions governing each trust were different, and there were three sets of trustees, the problems involved in obtaining united support for a single museum were formidable. Under Judge Sanders' leadership, however, all obstacles were finally surmounted. The Cleveland Museum of Art was organized in 1913, with Judge Sanders as its first president, and its building in Wade Park was completed and opened to the public three years later. He continued as president until 1920, and was long a trustee.

For many years, he was Vice-President of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company, a trustee of the Society for Savings, and a director of the National Commercial Bank, the Cleveland Stone Company, and the Kelley Island Lime & Transport Company.

On April 30, 1884, he married, in Cleveland, Annie Eliza Otis, daughter of Charles Augustus and Mary Jane (Shepherd) Otis, who was born in Cleveland, September 7, 1855.¹

The Sanders lived in the huge three-story brick Victorian mansion at 3133 Euclid Avenue, which Charles Augustus Otis had built in 1868. In addition they had a summer place, "Ringboltledge," at Kennebunkport, Maine, and a handsome colonial house, furnished with fine antiques, at Woodstock, Vermont, where they often spent the early fall and the Christmas holidays. At "Otis Hill Farm", outside of Woodstock, Judge Sanders raised prize-winning Morgan horses and sheep, and maintained an excellent herd of Guernseys.

Both Judge and Mrs. Sanders were extremely fond of travel, and made frequent trips to Europe, especially during the latter part of their lives.

He died at the Hotel Touraine in Boston, Massachusetts, January 25, 1920, en route from Woodstock to Cleveland.

Upon learning of his death, a former associate wrote:

"It was my privilege to have studied law in the office of Judge Sanders. If I now recall his kindness, interest and helpfulness to me,

1

William A. Otis, A Genealogical and Historical Memoir of the Otis Family in America (Chicago, 1924), gives her ancestry.

the inspiration of his splendid character, his high sense of honor. I would be simply expressing the thought and impression that was forever fixed in the hearts and minds of all who knew him and came in contact with him. He was a great lawyer, great in his love and knowledge of the law, but greater still in always upholding the honor and ethics of his profession. The bar of city and state has lost one of its most honored and able members and this community a splendid citizen."

His wife died in Cleveland, April 22, 1933.

William Brownell and Annie Eliza (Otis) Sanders had only one child!

Mary Ermina Sanders, born at Cleveland, March 18, 1885, of whom below.

Mary Ermina Sanders (Mrs. Harold Terry Clark), only child of William Brownell and Annie (Otis) Sanders, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 18, 1885.

She attended Hathaway-Brown School in Cleveland, then spent two years at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut, and two years at the Briarcliff School in Briarcliff, New York. Her formal education was supplemented by visits to New York to attend the opera and theatre, and eight trips abroad with her parents, including a lengthy cruise by houseboat up the Nile.

Completely unselfish, and extremely idealistic, she was acutely conscious of "the futility of a life given to one's own pleasure, the narrowing of one's interest and perspective in drawing the circle of one's friends too small."¹ "She had, to as great a degree as I have ever known, the courage of her convictions," a lifelong friend wrote. "Once she believed that a cause was right no sacrifice of time or self was too great for its furtherance. And she had, too, a high sense of the responsibility and trusteeship that an inheritance of splendid tradition, ideals, and privilege carries. . . . She devoted herself to making life better and richer for others."²

When only about twelve, she was one of the founders of the Brownie Club, which made supplies for hospitals - an organization that was still in existence nearly forty years later. While at Miss Porter's School, she was greatly interested in the Farmington Lodge, which assisted poor girls living in cities, and made friendships with some of these girls that lasted throughout her life. During summer vacations at Kennebunkport, she was active in the work of the Maine Humane Society. About 1905 or 1906, after finishing at Briarcliff, she became interested in the Cleveland Y.W.C.A. and played an important part in its reorganization.

On November 22, 1911, she married, in Cleveland, a young attorney in her father's firm, Harold Terry Clark, son of William Jared and Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark, who was born in Derby, Connecticut, September 4, 1882.³

In the years which followed she became "one of the most prominent and most active of Cleveland's women civic leaders. . . . Despite the fact that she reared six children - three sons and three daughters - Mrs. Clark found time to engage in innumerable educational, charitable and civic enterprises. She did not merely lend her name to any of these activities, but was always one of the most active participants.

1

From a talk given by Robinson G. Jones, former Superintendent of Cleveland Public Schools, at a Memorial Meeting for Mary Sanders Clark, held at the Women's City Club, November 5, 1937.

2

The Junior League of Cleveland, Inc., League Topics, V(Jan.1937),p.1.

3

For Mr. Clark's career see Who's Who in America, XXIX(1956-1957)p.478.

"Energetic, friendly and of distinguished appearance, Mrs. Clark was a natural leader of women - and of men, also, for she saw to it that the women who engaged in activities with her drafted their husbands and got them as interested as the women."¹

In 1912 she helped organize The Junior League of Cleveland, and "as long as she remained an active member, [was] one of those whose dependability, interest, and loyal support could always be counted on."²

"When the United States became involved in the World War in 1917, Mrs. Clark became interested in the part that women could play through the conservation of food. Her contact with this activity came after it had been established on a modest basis. She felt that it could be revamped through giving greater emphasis to the spirit of patriotism, and, taking over the auditoriums of various schools, developed a program city-wide in its scope and one that proved a great success. For many years thereafter she kept in close touch with the women who became her friends while working on sub-committees in various parts of the City."³

The serious attention which she gave to her duties as mother of six young children took much of her time for a number of years subsequent to the war. Yet she still found opportunity for outside activities in Cleveland and elsewhere. In the early 1920's she organized the Kennebunkport Women's Exchange to provide an outlet through which local women might market their hooked and braided rugs, cakes, jellies, and other products to summer residents. Among her friends in Maine was Princess Watawaso, daughter of a Penobscot chief. Through her, Mrs. Clark became interested in trying to improve the condition of the American Indian.

For a long period she belonged to the Current Events Club and the Interfolio Club, two small groups of intellectually inclined Cleveland women who met in rotation at the members' homes to discuss national and world affairs and outstanding books. A member of the Interfolio Club recalls that the yearly papers which Mrs. Clark prepared were "always of stimulating vitality."⁴

Distressed by the soot and grime and blighted residential areas in heavily industrialized Cleveland, she was very active through the Women's City Club in promoting smoke abatement and the improvement of housing conditions. For a time, she was chairman of the Club's Current Problems Committee.

1

Cleveland Plain Dealer, December 17, 1936.

2

League Topics, loc. cit.

3

Harold T. Clark, Brief Outline of Interests and Activities of Mary Sanders Clark, November 2, 1937.

4

League Topics, loc. cit.

In 1931 she undertook the formation of what eventually became known as the Forward America Co-Operating Group. This organization, composed of men and women whom she had found to be the most forward-looking and interested in pressing and fundamental social and economic problems, met periodically to study and discuss such matters as better housing, education, and civic improvements. Its members were drawn from all parts of Cleveland, and had widely varied economic, racial, and religious backgrounds. Mrs. Clark was chosen president, and held that office until her death. The unique role which she played in the group has been described by one of the members, Frederick H. Bair, former Superintendent of Schools in Shaker Heights:

"She was the incarnation of life; she gave life, out of her abounding vitality, to her family, to her friends, to everything she touched. She brought us together in a neighborly sense of community as no one else I have ever known could -- or can -- do.

"Shall you ever forget how she could call by name, unerringly, the representatives of fifty organizations, or their unexpected substitutes, or their still more incalculable guests, with a sureness and kind welcome which made the least of us feel that we were neighbors, and belonged? Do you think we can match among us, her genius for confronting men and women of diametrically opposed views, and so conducting affairs that they went away not only tolerating, but actually beginning to like one another? Have you her catholicity of faith -- indeed, have you the priceless sense of humor -- to labor to bring . . . [such diverse individuals] into one room, and about one table, with a serene conviction that they can come at some resolution of their differences by methods other than mutual annihilation -- indeed by a process no more mysterious than continued reasoning together? The thing is at once child-like and sublime. I know no one who has the will and the quality to do this as Mrs. Clark had and did."

From her college professor grandfather, Mrs. Clark inherited an intense interest in education. Young children were her particular concern, as she had a firm conviction that the most important part of education comes during the earlier years when foundations are being laid. The progressive education movement had for her a very strong appeal. Resolved that her own and other children should have something better than the traditional elementary education, she turned her attention and energies toward The Park School of Cleveland in 1922. As a trustee for more than ten years, and a generous benefactor, she was largely responsible for its gradual transformation from a struggling little school of only four grades lodged in two old houses on Adelbert Road into a sizeable institution of

ten grades with a spacious campus of woods and meadowland at 3325 Euclid Heights Boulevard. Deprived of Mrs. Clark's energetic support by her untimely death, the school did not long survive her. But she had the satisfaction of seeing each one of her children enrolled as a student there.

Mindful of the educational value of her own travel experiences as a child, she and Mr. Clark, who had also travelled widely, managed to take all six children to Europe twice, first in 1927 and again in 1934.

"Her friendly contacts with many different groups in Cleveland, who originally came from various European countries, coupled with impressions gathered in the course of the ten trips which she made abroad, made her a profound believer in the possibility of establishing peace through better understanding and especially through the establishment of common educational and cultural ideals. Her interest in education . . . and the broad sweep of her mind led her to become interested in the New Education Fellowship, having its headquarters in London. She was a close friend of Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, the founder of this international movement, and kept in close touch with her."¹

In July 1936 Mrs. Clark was about to sail for England to attend a world-wide conference of the Fellowship when she was suddenly taken ill at the family summer cottage in Kennebunkport, Maine. After being hospitalized for months, she died in Cleveland, December 16, 1936.

On April 6, 1940, to the delight of his children, Mr. Clark married Marie Odenkirk, long a close friend of the family, who has proven to be not only a most understanding, efficient, and devoted wife, but a wonderful "second mother" to all six of them.

Children of Harold Terry and Mary (Sanders) Clark:

1. David Sanders Clark, born August 9, 1914, in Cleveland, Ohio. B.A. Yale 1936, Phi Beta Kappa, A.M. Harvard 1939. Married, August 28, 1941, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mary Hubbard Livingstone, born in Pasadena, California, August 21, 1914. A. B. Stanford 1936, B.S. Simmons 1937.

Children:

- (i) David Livingstone Clark, born June 3, 1942, in Boston, Massachusetts.
- (ii) Jonathan Sanders Clark, born December 28, 1944, in Bethesda, Maryland.
- (iii) Mary Hubbard Clark, born October 23, 1949, in Washington, D.C.

¹

Harold T. Clark, Brief Outline.

2. Mary Ermina Clark, born March 5, 1918, in Cleveland, Ohio, A.B. cum laude Smith 1939. Married, December 27, 1945, in Cleveland Heights. Harry Thomas Schultz, born in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, February 23, 1916, A.B. Dartmouth 1937, M.A. Harvard 1946, Ph.D. Harvard 1953.

Children:

- (i) Mary Ermina Schultz, born October 28, 1946, in Boston, Massachusetts.
- (ii) Elizabeth Terry Schultz, born November 10, 1948, in Hanover, New Hampshire.
- (iii) Helen Otis Schultz, born August 4, 1950, in Hanover, New Hampshire.
- (iv) Martha Clark Schultz, born July 10, 1952, in Hanover, New Hampshire.
- (v) Lucia Sanders Schultz, born June 24, 1954, in Hanover, New Hampshire.

3. John Terry Clark, born April 16, 1919, in Cleveland, Ohio. B.A. Yale 1941, Phi Beta Kappa, LL.B. University of Michigan 1949.

4. William Sanders Clark, born December 28, 1920, in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, A.B. Dartmouth 1942, M.C.S. Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, Dartmouth 1947. Married, January 28, 1949, in San Francisco, Polly Rollins Luchsinger, born January 27, 1922, in San Francisco, a graduate of the University of California 1943.

Children:

- (i) William Sanders Clark, Jr., born December 6, 1950, in San Francisco, California.

- (ii) Richard Hadley Clark, born July 13, 1953, in San Francisco, California.

- (iii) *Anne Rollins Clark, born May 19, 1957, in San Francisco, California*

5. Annie Otis Clark, born July 27, 1922, in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, A.B. Smith 1943. Married, April 2, 1949, in Cleveland Heights, David N. Reece, born in Columbus, Ohio, October 6, 1920, B.Sc. Case Institute of Technology 1924, M.A. Business Administration, Harvard Business School 1947.

Children:

- (i) Anne Terry Reece, born March 5, 1952, in Boston, Massachusetts.

(ii) Nancy Sanders Reece, born November 24, 1953, in Hanover, New Hampshire.

(iii) David Clark Reece, born March 23, 1956, in Massachusetts.

6. Margaret Sanders Clark, born July 9, 1926, in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, A.B. Wellesley 1948, "Wellesley Scholar," M.A. University of Michigan 1949. Married, April 7, 1951, in Cleveland Heights, Joseph Thomas Lester, Jr., born in Jacksonville, Florida, January 31, 1923, B.S. in aeronautical engineering M.I.T. 1944, M.S. M.I.T. 1949.

Children:

(i) Joseph Thomas Lester, III, born November 28, 1952, in Boston, Massachusetts.

(ii) Martha Sanders Lester, born October 21, 1955, in Wilmington, Delaware.

Note 1. Harold Terry and Mary (Sanders) Clark lived at 1899 East 82nd Street in Cleveland proper from 1911 to 1920, and thereafter at 2919 Fairmount Boulevard in the suburb of Cleveland Heights.

Note 2. Four of the Clark children served as officers in the U.S. armed forces during World War II: David in the Navy; John in the Air Corps; William in the Marines, taking part in the battles of Saipan, Tinian, and Iwo Jima; and Annie in the WAVES. So did the husbands of all three girls: Harry Schultz in the Army, in North Africa; David Reece in the Navy, aboard an aircraft carrier in the Pacific; and Joseph Lester in the Navy.

PART II
RELATED FAMILIES

Note

Pages in Part II are arranged alphabetically by family name rather than numbered, in order to permit the insertion of additional information that may later come to light without disrupting the pagination.

For the convenience of readers who may wish to do further research on one or another of the families described herein, the sources used for each account have been listed separately and fully enough so that the books should be easy to find in a library card catalog. The compiler has little patience with the casual and cryptic source references which are so common in genealogical publications.

ALDEN

John Alden, the youngest signer of the Mayflower Compact, was born in or about 1599. He joined the Pilgrims at Southampton, shipping as a cooper. He had not been identified with the Separatists prior to that time, and his contract provided that he might return when the Mayflower went back in the spring. "Being a hopeful young man, he was much desired," says Bradford in his journal, "but left to his own liking to go or stay, when he came here, he stayed and married here." With this decision his interest in Priscilla Mullins doubtless had something to do. She became his wife in 1621 or 1623 (See MULLINS).

In 1627, or possibly a few years later, the Aldens moved from Plymouth to Duxbury, where John acquired a farm of about 169 acres, to which he subsequently added a grant of land in Bridgewater. Miles Standish, his neighbor in Duxbury, was his friend and associate, and the two were joint arbitrators in disputed claims between the Indians and settlers of Sandwich. He also frequently acted as surveyor for the colony and for various individuals, one of his undertakings being the laying out of a course for a ship canal through Cape Cod, a project not carried to completion until nearly three hundred years later. In 1634 he was the colony's agent at the trading-post on the Kennebec River in Maine.

John Alden held the important position of assistant to the governor from January 1, 1632/33 through 1640-41, and again continuously from 1650 to 1656. Twice he served as "deputy-governor," in 1664-65, and in 1677, following the critical King Philip's War. He was treasurer of the colony from 1656 to 1658, served as a deputy from Duxbury - nearly continuously - from about 1641 to 1649, and was a member of the colony's council of war in 1646, 1653, 1658 and 1667, and of the local council of war in 1675. On a number of occasions he was called upon to act as agent for the colony, and was one of the eight men who guaranteed payment of the colony's indebtedness when the Pilgrims undertook to buy out the London merchants who owned shares in the joint-stock company that had financed the voyage of the Mayflower and the settling of Plymouth. All told he served the colony in public office for forty-three years.

He died in Duxbury, September 12, 1687, having outlived all the other signers of the Compact, and was buried in the little graveyard in South Duxbury, near his friend Miles Standish.

Elizabeth Alden, eldest daughter of John and Priscilla, was born about 1623, and died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 31, 1717. "She was exemplarily virtuous and pious." On December 26, 1644, she married William Pabodie (See PABODIE).

Dictionary of American Biography, I, p.146; Caroline Alden Fuling, "John Alden - Who and What Was He?", Alden Kindred Magazine, I (July, 1927), pp. 30-31; Mrs. Charles L. Alden, Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie and Descendants (Salem, 1897), pp. 3-7.

1
AMES

Richard Ames, of Bruton, Somersetshire, England, born about 1565, had two sons, John and William, who are said to have come to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1626.

1686767

William Ames, who was born in England in 1605, came to Duxbury, Massachusetts in 1638, and later removed to Braintree, where he was admitted as a freeman in 1647. He married Hannah _____, by whom he had six children. He died January 11, 1654.

Hannah Ames, his eldest child, born March 13, 1641, married April 1, 1660, John Hayden (See HAYDEN).

1

Fisher Ames, A Bit of Ames Genealogy (1898), p. 3; Mina E. Pomeroy, Hayden Genealogy (Saint Paul, 1915), p. 27

1
ATWOOD

Nicholas Atwood or Wood was born before 1539, probably at Sanderstead in Surrey, where he had a country estate called "Court Farm". His brass relates that he served Queen Elizabeth after the second year of her reign, and he evidently held the position of Assistant Sergeant of the Queen's Carriages. While returning from one of her trips, Elizabeth once spent the night at "Court Farm". Nicholas died at Sanderstead May 10, 1586, and was buried at London in St. Martin in the Fields on May 14th. He married January 30, 1569, at St. Martin's, Olive Harman, who was born in 1548 and died in 1603, daughter and heiress of James Harman. She married, second, in 1590, at St. Martin's, William Harloville; and, third, John Buck. Her monument is in Elstree Church, Hertfordshire. Nicholas and Olive had a large number of children. One of them,

John Wood, was a leather seller in London. He was apparently a business associate of William Mullins, the father of Priscilla Alden, for in his will made in 1621 Mullins makes mention of forty pounds in the hands of Goodman Wood. John married Joan Coleson, in St. Martin's, July 25, 1612. A son,

Stephen Wood or Atwood was born in England, probably by 1620 at the latest. He received a grant of land at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1641, was listed among those able to bear arms in 1643, and was admitted as a freeman June 1, 1647. A year or two later he became a resident of Eastham on Cape Cod. He served on the Grand Jury, was constable in 1650, and in 1654 was appointed by Plymouth as surveyor of highways for Eastham. In 1680 he was one of five men specially delegated to put a stop to Indians cutting timber, gathering pine knots, and running tar on the common lands of Eastham; the Indians were allowed one week in which to remove results of past labor. He died in February 1693/4. Married Abigail Dunham, November 16, 1644 (See DUNHAM). A son,

Eldad Atwood, born July 2, 1661, married, February 14, 1683, Anna Snow, a descendant of Stephen Hopkins of the "Mayflower" (See SNOW). His will was probated in 1707. A son,

Eldad Atwood, born July 9, 1693, married, first, October 23, 1718, Sarah Gray; and, second, February 15, 1728, Margaret Snow, who was also a descendant of Stephen Hopkins (See SNOW). About 1739 the family moved to Hopkinton, but Eldad appears to have died at Meddon, Massachusetts, May 6, 1754. A daughter of Eldad and Margaret,

Lydia Atwood, who was born April 5, 1735, and died at Milford, Massachusetts, February 8, 1813, married, December 9, 1756, at Meddon, Sergeant Moses Chapin (See CHAPIN).

1

Elijah Francis Atwood, Ye Atte Wode Annals, October 1929 (Sisseton, S.D., 1929), pp. 5, 7, Part 3, pp. 1-3.

BROWNEILL

Thomas Brownell was born in Derbyshire in 1619. Just when he came to America is uncertain, but as early as 1647 he and his family were residents of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. This little settlement, founded in 1638 by followers of Ann Hutchinson who had been driven from Massachusetts on account of their religious opinions to seek freedom in the wilderness, shares with the settlement begun at Providence by Roger Williams in 1636 the distinction of being the first in the new colony. On May 20, 1647 Thomas Brownell became "water bailley" at Portsmouth. He was made a freeman of Portsmouth in 1655 and was elected commissioner or deputy six times, serving twice in 1655 and in 1661, 1662, 1663, and 1664. He was killed in Portsmouth in 1665. Married, March 20, 1637, at St. Benets, Paul's Wharf, London, Ann Bourne, by whom he had eight children, including,

Thomas Brownell, born in 1650, who was one of the early settlers of Little Compton, Rhode Island. He acquired considerable land there, and was one of the wealthy men of the town, owning one thousand pounds in bonds alone, and two Negro slaves. He died May 18, 1732, and was buried at Westport, Massachusetts. Married, in 1678, Mary Pearce (See PEARCE). Among their six children was,

Lieutenant George Brownell who was born January 19, 1685. He was probably an officer in the trainbands. He died at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, September 22, 1756. Married, first, July 6, 1706, Mary Thurston (See THURSTON); married, second, April 18, 1745, Comfort (Dennis) Taylor, a widow. He had nine children by his first wife, and one, by his second. Among the former was,

Lieutenant Jonathan Brownell, born March 19, 1719, who resided in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He died June 11, 1776 from the effects of a wound which he had received at the Battle of Bunker Hill, nearly a year before. He was buried at Westport, Massachusetts. Married, January 14, 1742, Elizabeth Richmond (See RICHMOND). One of their seven children was,

Pardon Brownell, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, born July 6, 1745, who also served in the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately there seems to be no account of his services save the bare facts which can be gleaned from muster rolls and similar papers. On the 29th of January 1776 he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Captain William Hick's Company, in Colonel J. Ward's Regiment, of the Massachusetts Militia, and re-commis-

1

George Grant Brownell, Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Brownell (Jamestown, N.Y., 1910), pp. 9-14, 23-25, 45, 71-72, 126, 244-245; Boston Transcript, March 16, 1940; Lorenzo Albert Simmons, History of the Simmons Family (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1930), p. 268; Elliott G. Storke, History of Cayuga County, New York (Syracuse, 1879), pp. 396, 483; John C. Sanders, "Ezra and Amy G. Smith," The Firelands Pioneer, New Series, III (January, 1886), pp. 82-86; Perez Brownell Family Bible Record; William R. Coates, A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland (Chicago, 1924), III, p. 307.

sioned on the 26th of April, at which time Captain Hick's Company was serving in the 2nd Bristol County Regiment. In the fall of 1777 when his company was assigned to Colonel Pope's Regiment, he marched with them on campaign from the 7th to the 25th of December. On August 1, 1780 he entered the service for nine days under his old captain in Colonel John Hathaway's 2nd Bristol County Regiment, on an alarm at Rhode Island.

In 1790 Pardon and his four sons, Perez, Thurston, Jonathan, and Gilbert, emigrated to Cayuga County, New York. This county then formed a part of what was called the "Onondaga Military Tract," which was reserved for the payment of land bounties to Revolutionary soldiers under the laws of Congress and of New York State. In all probability it was the prospect of good land to be had for practically nothing which led Pardon to move thither. The Brownells settled first on the Indian reservation north of Aurora, but were driven off by the sheriff for reasons now obscure but presumably because of a title dispute, as there was general and widespread confusion concerning titles to the military lands. They next built a cabin "near R. N. Atwater's residence" in Ledyard, one and a half miles north of the southern boundary of the township. Pardon soon purchased Lot 23 in the township of Genoa, and gave his son Gilbert two hundred acres on the east side, Thurston, two hundred on the west, and Perez, two hundred between them. He died July 24, 1799. Married, February 22, 1765, Prudence Shaw (See SEAW), by whom he had eight children, including,

Perez Brownell, who was born June 20, 1765, in Little Compton, Rhode Island, and accompanied his father and brothers to Cayuga County, New York, in 1790. He brought his family to Ledyard, New York, in the spring of 1791, and his brother Jonathan brought his wife in 1792. All the Brownell brothers, except Jonathan who remained in Ledyard the rest of his life, soon moved to the tract in Genoa township which their father had bought. Perez settled on his 200 acre share in the spring of 1793. At this time his brother Gilbert Brownell and his sister-in-law Amy Grinnell were members of his household. On November 4, 1793, Gilbert and Amy were joined in marriage by Aaron Kinne, minister of the gospel and missionary to the western settlements.

"The incidents connected with this event are somewhat romantic. It seems a contract of marriage was made between them, but unfortunately there was neither civil officer nor settled minister who could make them one. It was agreed that when the missionary came they would be married. After weeks and months of delay Mr. Kinne called at Perez Brownell's. Gilbert was at work some distance from the house engaged in logging. Amy blew a conch shell, and called her soon-to-be-husband. Soiled and besmeared Gilbert came in and without change of raiment stood up before the man of God and they were married. Immediately after the ceremony was performed he went back to his toil."²

The Perez Brownell house stood "west of J. G. Barger's stone quarry".

In 1793 Perez was commissioned as ensign and lieutenant in the New York State militia. Subsequently he sold his property to Joseph Goodyear; then Gilbert Brownell exchanged farms with Goodyear. Perez and his family moved to Huron County, Ohio, in 1822. He died at Norwalk, Ohio, in September 1823. Married, November 12, 1786, at Little Compton, Rhode Island, Mary Sanford Grinnell (See GRINNELL). Inserted in the bible owned by their son-in-law, Ezra Smith, Jr., is a "Family Record" page manifestly of earlier date, taken perhaps from an older family bible, on which the children of Perez and Mary are listed as follows:³

<u>Names</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
William	Aug. 15th 1787		15th Aug. 1787
Pardon	June 12th 1789		
Prudence	Fri. Nov. 11th 1791	Dec. 30th 1810	May 9th 1811
Anna	Thur. Aug. 8th 1793		Oct. 16th 1809
Betsy	Do. April 9th 1795		
Polly G.	Do. Feb. 2nd 1797		
Fanny	Sat. Feb. 23rd 1799		
Sally	Sun. March 17th 1805		
Amy G.	Tues. Do. 17th 1807		

Amy Grinnell Brownell, the youngest daughter, born March 17, 1807, married Ezra Smith, Jr. at Peru, Ohio, on December 1, 1829 (See SMITH). Following her husband's untimely death in 1840, she continued to live in Peru, for the most part, for about ten years, then moved to Cleveland, where she made her home until 1874. In 1865 and 1866 she and her youngest daughter, Mary Ermina Smith, toured Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Bavaria. High spot of the trip was Mary's presentation at court to Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie.⁴ She died May 26, 1875, at San Jose, California, where she had gone with her daughter Mary, and granddaughter, Nellie Sanders, in the hope of improving her health. She was buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland.

³
It will be noted that this record differs in a number of particulars from the listing in L. A. Simmons, History of the Simmons Family, p. 268

⁴
See Amy Grinnell Smith and Mary Ermina Smith, Letters from Europe, 1865-1866, David Sanders Clark, ed. (Washington, D.C., 1948).

CHAPIN

John Chapin, the first known ancestor of the family, married Phillipo Easton in the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Paighton, Devonshire, England, on September 14, 1590. He came to New England with his son,

Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was baptized October 8, 1598, in the church in which his father and mother were married. He and his family emigrated to Massachusetts (probably in 1635) and settled at Roxbury, where he and his wife became members of the church of which John Eliot was "teacher". By June 2, 1641 he had become a freeman of the colony.

"In 1636 William Pynchon, then a resident of Roxbury, holding as a patentee of the Massachusetts Bay Colony certain special privileges concerning trading with the Indians, and so tempted by the abundance of the beavers in the Connecticut, and possibly also urged on by the prospect of a religious controversy with Boston if he stayed at Roxbury, led a party of about a dozen families to the Connecticut River, where he founded a settlement then called Agawam, but which four years later was renamed Springfield, after his home in England. Most of the settlers took up farming, as there were many fertile meadows along the banks of the Connecticut, while Pynchon for the most part engaged in the fur business." 2

The Chapins apparently moved to Springfield during the winter of 1642-1643. As he had been at Roxbury, so at Springfield, Samuel Chapin was primarily a farmer, but he also soon became one of the leading men in the town government and held many public offices during his life.

On September 26, 1644, Samuel Chapin was chosen a member of a five man committee "to order the prudential affairs of the town." This committee was Springfield's first board of Selectmen. He served continuously as Selectman until November 22, 1652.

In 1651 William Pynchon was convicted of heresy by the General Court, and deprived of his office as magistrate of Springfield; and his son-in-law, Henry Smith, was commissioned in his place. In the summer of 1652, however, the latter accompanied Pynchon to England, leaving the magistracy vacant. In consequence, on October 19, 1652, John Pynchon, Elizure Holyoke, and Samuel Chapin were appointed Commissioners for the town of Springfield. "They had full power and authority to govern the inhabitants of Springfield; to hear and determine all cases and offences, both civil and criminal, and to inflict all punishments not reaching life, limb, or banishment; to give oaths to constables; and to examine witnesses on oath." 3 Samuel Chapin apparently held this office until 1661, and again from 1662 to 1664, having served as Selectman in the interim. In 1664 he was once more chosen as Selectman; and somewhat later he became

1

Howard Miller Chapin, Life of Deacon Samuel Chapin, of Springfield (Providence, 1908); Gilbert Warren Chapin, The Chapin Book, 2v. (Hartford, 1924), pp. X-XI, 2, 5, 23, 93, 279, 617. 3

2 Chapin, Life, p. 15.

Ibid., p. 22.

town auditor. He was often requested to lay out grants, and among the lands which he laid out were those which now comprise the townships of Northampton and Hadley.

Samuel Chapin was actively interested in church affairs, and appears to have been a deacon as early as 1650. His duties included, in addition to those usually performed by deacons, conducting services on the Sabbath, and even preaching for several years while the church lacked a minister.

Such was his position among his fellow townsmen that in the meeting-house where people were seated in the order of their social importance, it was arranged that "Good wife Chapin is to sitt in the Scate along with Mrs Glover and Mrs Holyock." Mrs. Glover, being the minister's wife, naturally took precedence over all other women in theocratic New England, while Mrs. Holyoke was William Pynchon's daughter and Elizur Holyoke's wife.

Samuel Chapin died at Springfield November 11, 1675. He married, February 9, 1623/24, at Paignton, Devonshire, Cicely Penny, daughter of Henry and Jane Penny. She was baptized February 21, 1601/02 in Paignton, and died February 8, 1662/63 at Springfield. Among their seven children was,

Josiah Chapin, born in 1634. He took the oath of fidelity March 23, 1656. After living first in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and then in Braintree, sometime between 1680 and 1682 he moved to Mendon, Massachusetts, where had been given land by his father. Here he became an influential citizen. He was a long time member of the Board of Selectmen and served as chairman thereof for eleven years. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, and in 1689 was the first elected representative to the General Court. When eighty-six years of age he was again chosen Selectman. In 1720 he was listed as the town's largest taxpayer. He died in Mendon, September 10, 1726, at the age of 92. He married, first, November 30, 1658, Mary King (See KING), second, September 20, 1676, Mrs. Lydia (Brown) Pratt of Ipswich, who was born in November, 1658 and died October 18, 1711, at Mendon, and, third, June 22, 1713, Mehitable Metcalf of Dedham, who died December 2, 1724. He had eleven children by his first wife, four, by his second. Among the former was,

Captain Seth Chapin, who was born August 4, 1668. He moved from Braintree to Mendon, Massachusetts, about 1680 or 82, where he became a large landowner. He was an expert surveyor and did much to reclaim the virgin land. He died at Mendon April 1, 1746. He married, first, May 23, 1689, at Mendon, Mary Read, daughter of Samuel Read, who was born March 21, 1669 at Weymouth and died September 12, 1689 at Mendon, second, March 25, 1691, at Medfield, Bethiah Thurston (See THURSTON), and, third, May 24, 1744, Mrs. Mary (White) Hill, of Mendon, born in 1672. The eldest of his fourteen children, all by his second wife, was

Seth Chapin, Jr., who was born at Mendon, July 2, 1692. He inherited considerable land from his father, to which he added various tracts. His home was in what is now South Hopedale, Massachusetts.

He held various civil, military, and religious offices, and was considered wealthy for those times. He died at Mendon, April 1, 1740. He married, first, February 5, 1713, at Braintree, Abigail Adams, who was born February 17, 1684 at Braintree and died April 28, 1722 at Mendon. She was an aunt of President John Adams. He married, second, January 24, 1723 at Braintree, Elizabeth French of Braintree, who was born December 6, 1696. He had four children by his first wife, six by his second. Among the latter was,

Sergeant Moses Chapin, who was born in 1736 and resided at Mendon and Milford, Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was a sergeant in Captain Gershom Nelson's company which marched on the Lexington Alarm of April 19, 1775 to Cambridge and Roxbury, at which time he served eight days.¹ It is said of him that he postponed joining the church until paralysis overtook him. Then, at the eleventh hour, when he was past speech, he became a member. He died June 9, 1802 at Milford, Massachusetts. He married December 9, 1756, at Mendon, Lydia Atwood (See ATWOOD). They had eight children, including

Elizabeth Chapin, who was born June 25, 1761, and married, October 27, 1785, at Milford, Massachusetts, John Sanders. She died December 1832, at Peru, Ohio.

1

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War
(Boston, 1897), III, p.316.

(1)

William Cheney was a very early resident of Roxbury, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The oldest town records show him to have been a landowner there before 1640. "The annals of the town do not give the proceedings of town meetings in the earliest days, but there are a few movements of the citizens which are noted well. One of these is the founding in 1645 of the Roxbury Free School, supported by voluntary subscriptions but managed by town officers. The original paper with its autograph signatures is extant. It shows William Cheney not only as a subscriber to the fund but as one of the few leading men who specially guaranteed to the town the payment of their yearly contributions. His subscription to the school-fund was eight shillings a year, more than the average. . . . He must have been considered by his neighbors a man of good general information and judgment; or he would not have had the honor of being chosen as a member of the board of directors - 'feoffee' - of this Roxbury Latin School, who had the employing of the teacher and other administrative matters in charge." In 1648 he was elected to the Board of Assessors; in 1654/55 he was one of the town's two constables who kept the peace and collected taxes; and on January 19, 1656/57 he was chosen as a member of the Board of Selectmen. On May 23, 1666 he was made a freeman of the Colony, which made him eligible for colonial office and capable of voting on matters relating to the general government; but he did not live to make use of this franchise. He fell sick in the spring of 1666/67, as we learn from the opening phrases of his will, and died June 30, 1667, at the age of 63. His widow, Margaret, married, second, Burges, and was buried at Roxbury, July 3, 1688. William and Margaret had seven children, the fourth of whom was,

(2)

William Cheney, born _____, who made his home in Medfield, Massachusetts, on lands which his father had acquired in the early laying out of the town when it was part of Dedham. He afterwards resided in Dorchester. He died in September 1681, bequeathing his property to his widow and her sons. The name of his wife does not appear in the available records. Only two of his children lived to maturity and had families. The elder of these was,

(3)

William Cheney, born August 3, 1666. His name first appears on a list of persons taxed for the support of the minister in Mendon, Massachusetts, in October 1695. He resided on a large farm in that portion of Mendon which was afterwards incorporated into Milford. It is interesting to note that some of the land which he owned was laid out by Jonah Chapin, and that he was a near neighbor of the latter's son Captain Seth Chapin. In 1725 he sold Seth Chapin, Jr. a tract of 26 acres.² William and his son William⁴ both signed a petition of residents on the Easterly side of Mill River to be formed into a new precinct or town, November 25, 1741, which resulted in the formation of the church and precinct of Milford at once, and its incorporation as

¹ Charles Henry Pope, The Cheney Genealogy (Boston, 1897), pp. 17, 21-23, 29-31, 42, 50-53, 70.

²

See CHAPIN

a town in 1780. "He was a man of excellent character and much esteemed by all who knew him. In 1750 a member of the Milford church was disciplined for intoxication and 'for casting vile reflections' at Mr. Cheney; and the pastor took occasion to record his opinion of Mr. Cheney as an 'honorable and aged' man." He died July 1, 1753. Married Margaret _____, who died April 1, 1740. They had six children, including,

(4)

William Cheney, born at Menden, February 7, 1703/04. He was one of the members of the church of Menden who were dismissed from that body to form the Milford church in 1741, and served as clerk of the Milford precinct from its organization till 1747. He was a joiner and farmer; "a man of good faculties". He died July 18, 1756. Married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 20, 1726, Joanna Thayer, of Braintree (See THAYER). They had a large number of children, including,

3

Sarah Cheney, who married Robert Sanders, March 27, 1746.

3

That she was a daughter of William and Joanna Cheney is proven by William's will (in the probate records of Worcester County, at Worcester, Mass.), in which he mentions his daughter Sarah, wife of Robert Sanders.

Probably she was the child baptized Susanna, who was born July 23, 1730. -- Boston Transcript, November 4, 1936.

CHURCH

Richard Church, born in 1608, probably came to New England in 1630, since the Council of Massachusetts Bay Colony voted to admit him to the status of freeman on October 19th of that year. He left the Bay Colony without taking the oath, however, and went to Plymouth where he became a freeman October 4, 1632. Taking advantage of his skill as a carpenter, the Plymouth authorities employed him immediately in making a gun carriage for the defenses on Fort Hill and (with John Tomson) in building the town's first church. (He had to sue to collect his pay!) In 1632/33, two years after landing, he was assessed at Plymouth on £ 1116, a very considerable sum at that period. He served on the "Grand Enguest" several times both in Plymouth and Duxbury, and many other civic appointments show that he was a well-regarded member of the community. During the Pequot War, he saw service as a "Voluntary" with the rank of sergeant, apparently without pay. He was admitted to a share in the "Seaconnet Purchase", which later became Little Compton, Rhode Island, and bought Governor Winslow's allotment. He was a resident of Plymouth at least until 1649, although he was taxed in Duxbury in 1637 and was at Eastham the same year. In 1653 he is noted at Charlestown, but the latter part of his life was probably spent in Hingham. He died December 27, 1668 ("Sabbath day erly in the morning"), while in Dedham on a visit, and is buried in Hingham at a spot covered (in 1913) "by the highway leading to the Old Steamboat Wharf, and near the water." He married Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard Warren who came over in the "Mayflower" (See WARREN). A son,

Joseph Church, also a carpenter, who was born at Plymouth in 1638, settled at Little Compton on land bought from Governor Winslow, known in more recent times as the old Acre farm and still occupied by his descendants (as of 1913). He was recorded as a freeman June 6, 1683. He served as Selectman from 1683 to 1686, as Deputy in 1690, and Court Associate (County Magistrate) in 1690 and 1691. He is listed as an ensign in 1686, and was authorized to solemnize marriages in 1689. He died at Little Compton, March 5, 1711. Married, December 30, 1660, Mary Tucker (See TUCKER). A daughter,

Abigail Church, born in 1680, married in 1696, William Simmons (See SIMMONS). She died July 4, 1720.

John A. Church, Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, Mass. (Rutland, 1913), pp.7-12, 14-16.

CLARKE

John Clarke, Sr., who died April 6, 1585, was the leading merchant of Colyton, a market town of Devonshire, twenty-two miles east of Exeter and about eight miles east of East Budleigh. "The Manor of Colyton was part of the possessions of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Marquis of Exeter, who was beheaded in 1538. His estates, of course, reverted to the Crown, and a number of the wealthy inhabitants of Colyton purchased from King Henry a portion of the manor. These citizens were enfeoffed by the King, who also granted them the management of fairs and markets. The name of John Clarke stands first on the patent from the King, and also appears on the patent of the second incorporation of enfeoffment, which was granted by Queen Mary." He married, June 9, 1544, Anne Mace, daughter of William Mace, of Colyton. Their daughter,

Agnes Clarke, born May 16, 1548, married February 4, 1578, Richard Conant (See CONANT). She died the same day as her husband, September 22, 1630.

1

Frederick Odell Conant, A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family, in England and America, Thirteen Generations, 1520-1887 (Portland, 1887), pp. 52, 99.

CONANT

John Conant lived in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England, but was probably born about 1520 at Gittisham (pronounced Gitcham), some ten or twelve miles north-east. According to the Life of Dr. John Conant, written about 1700, the ancestors of John of East Budleigh had resided at Gittisham for many generations, but were originally of French extraction. In the 15th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1571), he was assessed for goods with a yearly value of £ 4. In 1581 he was still taxed at East Budleigh, but in 1588 the tax was paid by his son Richard, which indicates that a transfer of property had taken place between these dates. In 1577 John Conant was a churchwarden of East Budleigh, in those days a local office of considerable importance. Sir Walter Raleigh was born at Hays House in East Budleigh, and his father was one of the church-wardens in 1561. John Conant was buried at East Budleigh, March 30, 1596. His son,

Richard Conant was probably born in the parish of East Budleigh about 1548. He and Henry Cowde were church-wardens of the parish in 1606, and in 1616 he again filled this office. In 1600 he paid a "malt rate" of 4s. In 1630 he was rated at 2s. 6d., his rating being next to the highest in the parish, which was paid by a member of the Arscot family, the only other person who paid over one shilling. He died September 22, 1630. Married, February 4, 1578, Agnes Clarke (See CLARKE), who died the same day as her husband. Both Richard and his wife are spoken of in the Life of Dr. John Conant as being of "exemplary piety". The youngest of their eight children,

Roger Conant, Governor of the Cape Ann Colony and founder of Naumkeag, now Salem, Massachusetts, the first permanent settlement in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, was baptized in All Saint's Church in East Budleigh, Devonshire, April 9, 1592. When he was about eighteen he appears to have gone to London, where he became a minister. On November 11, 1618, he married Sarah Horton, in St. Ann's, Blackfriars. In 1623 he emigrated to Plymouth with his wife and son Caleb, but lived there for only about a year before moving to Nantasket, as he did not find himself in sympathy with the Pilgrims' religious position, being a Non-Conformist rather than a Separatist.

The success of the Pilgrims in founding Plymouth and visions of profits to be won from the exploitation of the virgin soil and apparently inexhaustible fisheries of New England soon led others to think of planting colonies. Among these was the Reverend John White, rector of Trinity Church in Dorchester, Devonshire, who endeavored to interest merchants of that city and the vicinity who were his parishioners and friends, in a plan which he assured them would be greatly to their

Frederick Odell Conant, A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family, in England and America, Thirteen Generations, 1520-1887 (Portland, 1887), pp. 49-51, 98, 123, 127, 128, 131, 145, 147, 150-151, 173-174, 206-208; Sidney Perley, The History of Salem, Massachusetts (Salem, 1924), I, pp. 63-65, 67-68, 75-83, 85-86, 89-94, 96-98, 101; "Roger Conant," Dictionary of American Biography, IV, 336-337.

advantage.

For several years these men had been sending ships to the American coast to engage in codfishing and the beaver trade, which returned as soon as they had dried their fish on stages set up on the shore. As the voyage out and back across the Atlantic took several months, the time in which a vessel could actually engage in fishing was limited. It would be much more profitable, White declared, to have a number of men remain at a stage to carry on the fisheries while the ships were on their voyages to and from Europe. Not only would such an arrangement prolong the season for fishing and render it unnecessary to transport large crews of fishermen back and forth each year, but those left behind could be set to work making salt, building houses, and raising crops to provide food for themselves and fresh provisions for the vessels on the homeward voyage. White advocated, therefore, the sending out of a colony, accompanied by a minister to look after their spiritual needs and those of the fishermen.

"The fishing at Cape Ann . . . was heralded as equal to that of any region, and attention was directed to that locality. The Pilgrims at Plymouth encouraged their friends in England to remove to the new world, extend the limits of their commercial enterprises and establish new colonies. Edward Winslow, a leader of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was sent by them to England, as their representative, to further the cause of the fisheries. He sailed from Plymouth, for England, in September, 1623.

"Hearing the good account of Mr. Winslow relative to the general situation in New England, the merchants of Dorchester and vicinity no longer hesitated. They organized a joint stock company, with a capital of upwards of three thousand pounds. This was generally known as the Dorchester Company. John Humphrey, a son-in-law of the Earl of Lincoln, was chosen treasurer.

"An agreement was made with Mr. Winslow, on behalf of the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth, for occupancy of a part of the New England territory; and a patent was obtained from Lord Sheffield of a tract of country that had been assigned to him in the division of New England. The latter was a leading statesman of England, and a prominent member of the Council for New England.

"About two months after Mr. Winslow's arrival in England, supplies were provided for a colony and preparation made to extend the fisheries and transport persons further to plant at Plymouth and in other places in New England, especially in a known place there commonly called Cape Ann."

"A small ship, of fifty tons burden, was purchased for the purpose, and fitted with new sails. With a company of husbandmen, implements of farming and supplies for the new settlement on board, it was sent from England, and was soon discharged at Plymouth, and sent thence to Cape Ann, taking a few Plymouth planters to aid in building fish stages. A 'great frame house' for the various purposes of the fishing was erected, and

during the spring and summer [of 1624] the men were employed in making further improvements and in preparation for those who were to spend the winter there. The colony numbered fourteen. The plantation was stocked with cattle, a house built for the company's use, salt works established and stagings and other structures erected.

"Partly 'by ye lateness of ye year, and more espetially by ye baseness of ye mr, one Baker, they made a poore viage of it. He proved a very drunken beast, and did nothing (in a manner) but drink, & gusle, and consume away ye time & his victails; and most of his company followed his example; and though Mr. William Peirce was to over see the business, and to be mr of ye ship home, yet he could doe no good amongst them, so as ye loss was great, and would have been more to them, but that they kept one a trading ther, which in those times got some store of skins, which was some help unto them.' (William Bradford, History of New Plymouth, p. 116).

"The Company employed John Tylly as overseer of the fisheries and Thomas Gardner, of the plantation. . . . The ship-carpenter, who was sent to the colony, was honest and industrious and caused the men under him to follow their work diligently. He quickly built two strong shallops, which were afterwards of great service to the colonists, and a strong large lighter; but after hewing timber for two catches, in hot weather, he became sick with a fever and died, to the great loss of the company and the settlement. . . . The man sent to make salt knew little about the business, and terminated the attempt at salt making by burning the salt house and spoiling the pans.

"The colony had been extensively advertised and inordinately praised. The landsmen generally were 'ill-chosen' and 'ill commanded' and 'fell into many disorders,' rendering the company little service." To take steps to remedy the situation was essential. Acting on the recommendation of Reverend John White, Mr. Humphrey, the treasurer of the joint adventurers, wrote to Roger Conant, in their names, saying that "they had chosen him to be their governor in that place, and would committ unto him the charge of all their affairs, as well fishing as planting."

Upon receiving the news, in the autumn of 1625 Conant "immediately removed to Cape Ann, and entered upon the arduous duties of his new position. He found that insubordination existed among the men, and that its suppression was a difficult task.

"No minister had been sent to Cape Ann, apparently, until Roger Conant took charge of the settlement. Then, Reverend John Lyford, who was living at Iantasket, was engaged to go to Cape Ann in that capacity. He had been sent to the Plymouth plantation by the Episcopal faction of the adventurers in London, out of hostility to Mr. Robinson, who, with a portion of the Pilgrim Church, was yet at Leyden. Mr. Lyford appeared extremely humble and reverent, shedding many tears and blessing God that he had brought him to see their faces. Although he affected admiration of the Pilgrim order in church and state, was received into their fellowship and consulted

by the governor on important matters, he soon manifested, with John Oldham, his dual character, and endangered the interests of the colony by his sedition. He wrote many letters, full of false and slanderous accusations, to England. His endeavor was to reform the church and have the sacraments, and he finally set up a separate public meeting one Sunday. The Governor convened a public meeting, and called him to account. As he had a large family, he was given liberty to remain six months. He confessed publically before the church, with tears, stating that his pride, vain-glory and self-love caused him to do the evil. So they permitted him to teach among them again. Within a month or two, he began to justify his former acts, and was again tried for this, and certain other offences committed in Ireland, and he was dismissed in August, 1624. He removed to Nantasket with some of his friends. He was engaged to go to Cape Ann, probably because the Dorchester Company thought he would be satisfactory to the colony there, and be free from the suspicion of the Pilgrims.

"Under the government of Mr. Conant, the affairs improved but little, if any, and finally, in 1626, the design was abandoned by the merchants. This was largely due to the losses in fishing and the great depreciation in the value of their vessels. In this two and a half years, one thousand pounds had been spent and not one hundred pounds received in profits. 'Ill-carriage of our men at land' was given as the cause of failure. Great credit is due to the ability, administrative talent and public spirit of Conant; but the conditions were probably such that success was impossible. The company was dissolved and the shipping and provision sold.

"The company paid the men their wages, and offered them a passage home. This offer was accepted by the ill-behaved, thriftless and weak-minded portion of the colonists, which were the majority of the men. Thus happily freed from the drones and scum of their society, though greatly lessened in numbers, the colony gained in strength, and now consisted only of the honest and industrious, who were resolved to remain faithful to the great object of colonization. From that time they were free of any obligation or control of the company and were entitled to no aid from it.

"The scanty means of obtaining a living from the soil had been a serious drawback, and as soon as the colonists were free they sought a more fertile and sheltered location within the bay. With his faithful companions, Roger Conant 'as one inspired by some superior instinct,' frustrated the 'order for the dissolving of the company on land' and made an investigation of the shores. About sixteen miles to the southwest was found a secluded place on a peninsula by a wide river with good harbors, in the territory called by the Indians Naumkeag.

"To this place Mr. Conant and his companions removed in the autumn of 1626. Rev. Mr. Lyford refused, however, to remain with them, and decided to go to Virginia. He earnestly endeavored to persuade them to go with him; but Mr. Conant positively declared that he intended to stay where he was, though all the rest should forsake him, believing that soon

others would come and settle there. Mr. Conant's companions refused to leave him. Mr. Lyford and his wife went to Virginia where he died shortly afterward.

"The motive that caused the decision of Mr. Conant was his prophetic conception that a plantation here would be a place where those seeking religious freedom could find it. He intimated his thoughts to his friends in England. Rev. John White was grieved that the beginning they had made should be allowed to fail, and wrote to Mr. Conant not to desert his purpose, faithfully promising that, if he, with John Woodbury, John Balch and Peter Palfrey, three of the others with him, whom he knew to be honest and prudent men, would remain at Naumkeag, and give timely notice of their intention, he would provide a patent for them, and also send them whatever they wished for, both men and provisions, as well as goods with which to trade with the Indians. Answer was returned that all of them would stay."

On the strength of the promise of Rev. Mr. White, Conant and his associates cleared the forest and built log huts. "The soil was prepared for the planting of maize and probably several other products congenial to it. The spring of 1627 found the colonists busily engaged in planting. Besides the crops necessary for their sustenance, they produced tobacco.

"No reports coming from England and more than a year having elapsed since the promise of Mr. White, John Woodbury was selected as an agent to go to England and procure necessities for a plantation. 'At this period,' said Dr. Cotton Mather, 'the design for a while almost fell into the ground.'

"The crops of 1627 were harvested, and the autumn had come when John Woodbury sailed away on his mission to the homeland. Alone in the almost unknown wilderness, the dwelling-place of Indians and wild beasts, those who remained looked forward to another winter of deep snow and frigid temperature. Not a civilized man could be found within fifty miles. The men could placidly turn their faces toward the grim approaching season, but the women and children were there, inured to some extent to the hardships of their condition, it is true, but always feeling more than the men the exposure, privation and coarseness. The decision to remain there, that they might keep alive the germ of a larger colony, was worthy of the highest commendation."

"Some of the members of the Dorchester Company, regardless of the failure of the Cape Ann settlement, were desirous of establishing another colony in the vicinity. They thought that the sending of more cattle to Roger Conant and his companions at Naumkeag might be the means not only of their comfortable support, but of encouraging others to join the plantation. When John Woodbury arrived in England, he found that the promise made to the old planters had not been forgotten.

"Through the influence and exertions of Rev. John White plans

greater than Conant had contemplated were being developed; and March 19, 1627-8, the council established at Plymouth 'for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England' sold to Sir Henry Roswell and Sir John Young, knights, and Thomas Southcoat, John Humphrey, John Endecott and Simon Whitcomb, gentlemen, residing in or about Dorchester, all the territory in New England, extending from three miles north of Merrimack River to three miles south of Charles River. Not long after, these grantees, through Mr. White, became acquainted with other religious persons of like quality in and about London. - Isaac Johnson, Matthew Cradock, Thomas Goffe and Sir Richard Saltenstall - who became associated with them, for the purpose of founding a plantation where non-conformists in religion might be received. The new company was called at first The New England Company and finally The Company of the Massachusetts Bay. This company bought all the interest of the Dorchester Company in the property at Cape Ann and Naumkeag and in the territory of the Sheffield patent.

"About the time of Conant's removal to Naumkeag, Thomas Dudley, Esq., and some of his friends, who were together in Lincolnshire, discussed New England affairs and the extension of the gospel thither. Some of the old Dorchester Company offered to send over twelve kine and bulls, and conferred casually with some gentlemen of London who added as many cattle and proposed to invest money in the plantation if fit men be procured to go over and superintend it. John Endecott was selected finally, being 'a man well known to divers persons of good note, who manifested much willingness to accept of the offer as soon as it was tendered, which gave great encouragement to such as were undecided.'

"The Company undoubtedly knew that Roger Conant was the acknowledged head of the little colony at Naumkeag, though the authority he had received from the Dorchester Company expired with the company, and he had succeeded little better than Tilly and Gardner in making the Cape Ann plantation a success. Although he had been promised supplies and a new patent, it was not agreed that he should be the head of the new colony as he may have assumed. The new company was composed of business men, of which Conant was ignorant, and naturally one of their own number was placed in charge of its affairs in New England; . . .

"The good report of the conditions at Naumkeag, brought by John Woodbury, hastened the preparations for the departure of the colony in the spring. . . . Endecott was empowered to carry on the plantation of the Company at Naumkeag, and order all affairs in the name of the patentees, their agent, until they should come over, which at that time they intended to do.

"He sailed from Weymouth, England, June 20, 1628, in the ship Abigail, Henry Gauden, master, which the company hired for the occasion, and after a prosperous voyage arrived at Naumkeag Sept. 6, 1628. . . . The sight of the Abigail as she sailed up the harbor gladdened the hearts of Conant and his companions. Here, indeed, was all he could wish and expect in the way of assistance and the promised colony. The newcomers, with John Woodbury, as their guide, came into the inner harbor, where they were welcomed by all in the little village. How Conant learned that he was no longer at the head of the plantation is unknown. Woodbury doubtless related to him the narrative of events since he had sailed to England a

year before. How much Conant felt his reduction was a matter within his own breast; the conflict was brief, doubtless, and he continued to do his part in the making of a colony where the persecuted or conscience-troubled could find an asylum, forbearing to claim position or prominence, solicitous only for the welfare of the people. The personality of Endecott was so strikingly different from that of Conant that the old planters, even John Woodbury, must have deplored the change.

"Whatever the intentions of Rev. John White and the assumption of Roger Conant as to the subsequent relationship of Conant to the colony, it is clear that the rapid development of the scheme for a religious colony here and the sudden accession of influence and wealth, created new interests and elements beyond the control of Mr. White. All this Conant learned afterward, but he could never forget his disappointment and chagrin, particularly in later years, when he wrote of 'those in this so famous a colony.'

"In his own time and under different circumstances, each man was certainly best adapted to the work. The integrity and will power of the two men were equal, but in most other respects they were very unlike. Conant was the faithful leader in a forlorn hope; but Endecott was the acknowledged efficient manager of a company of aggressive business men with means and ability and determination to succeed along certain lines. He was recognized as the right man for the purpose and was elected chief magistrate of the Massachusetts Colony for more years than any of his successors."

"Union of Mr. Endecott's company with the planters already at Naumkeag increased the colony to fifty or sixty persons. . . . Contentions of various kinds soon arose between the old planters and the new comers. The old planters had subdued the soil, suffered privation and hazard of life, and others had now come to reap what they had sown and brought to fruition. The prudence, moderation and conciliatory spirit of Roger Conant, who was willing to yield his own interests that the work might go on in a Christian manner, quietly subdued his own feelings and the resentment of his associates and secured harmony. Repeatedly, he showed his great faith in the success of endeavors to establish a new government where the freedom of a religious life and practice would be secured, but the vast results were far greater and more important than he could have apprehended. He lived to see the hamlet expand into the most important colony on the American coast."¹

In 1634 he was elected to represent Salem in the General Court at Boston. This was the second representative assembly to meet in this country, being preceded only by that of Virginia. Two years later he moved to Beverly, Massachusetts. Here he acquired a moderate amount of land and tried various business ventures, such as trading with the Indians. Besides being justice of the quarterly court for a time, he occupied many minor public offices, indicative of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his neighbors. He died November 19, 1679.

¹

The preceding paragraphs are quoted from Perley, History of Salem.

Lot Conant, eldest of the nine children of Roger and Sarah (Horton) Conant, was born about 1624 at Nantasket or Cape Ann. He appears to have been a resident of Marblehead, Massachusetts, as early as 1657. In 1662 he served as selectman; and on May 25, 1674, is recorded as one of the 114 householders. On November 20, 1666, his father gave him the homestead at Beverly, with 32 acres adjoining and 72 acres in other parts of the town. The same day Lot leased the homestead with three acres adjoining, composing the southern part of the home farm, to his father and mother for an annual rent of "one Indian corn." About this time he probably moved to Beverly and built a house near his father's. On July 4, 1667, he was one of those dismissed from the First Church of Salem to form a church at Bass River, or Beverly. He died September 26, 1674. He married Elizabeth Walton (See WALTON), who survived him and married, January 10, 1681/82, as a third wife, Andrew Mansfield of Lynn. (See MANSFIELD.) Lott and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant had ten children, including,

John Conant, born in Beverly December 15, 1652, a farmer and weaver. During King Philip's War he served in Capt. Samuel Appleton's company, probably doing garrison duty at Hadley and Springfield. On December 10, 1675, 14 16s 10d were allowed him as wages for his military services. He was admitted to the First Church of Beverly, August 23, 1691. He died September 30, 1724. He married, May 7, 1678, Bithiah Mansfield (See MANSFIELD). They had ten children, the eldest of whom,

Lot Conant, was baptized June 1, 1679, at Beverly. He moved to Concord, Massachusetts, about 1716, where he died, September 20, 1767, in his 90th year. He married, first, May 15, 1698, Martha Cleaves. She was admitted to the First Church of Beverly May 31, 1701, and died February 15, 1725, at Concord, aged 44, where her gravestone is still to be seen. He married, second, Susannah Clark, probably a daughter of Samuel and Rachel Clark, who was born April 29, 1689; and, third, Mary _____.

Robert Conant, son of Lot and Martha (Cleaves) Conant, was born April 26, and baptized May 7, 1699 in Beverly. He moved to Concord with his parents, but settled in Chelmsford as early as 1726. About 1754 he moved to Stow, Massachusetts, where he died March 27, 1773. He was a farmer and a carpenter. He married, first, Esther _____; second, Sarah _____. By his first wife he had eight children, including,

Rebecca Conant, who married in 1755 Jesse Walcott. (See WALCOTT.)

1
COOK

Josiah Cook is first mentioned in the Plymouth, Massachusetts, records in 1633, and was rated as a taxpayer in 1634. He died in Eastham, Massachusetts, October 17, 1673. Married Elizabeth (Ring), widow of Stephen Deane, and daughter of the widow Mercy Ring, who came to Plymouth in 1629. A daughter,

Anna Cook, married, January 18, 1654/55, Mark Snow (See SNOW). She died July 24, 1656.

1
Grace Fielding Hall, A Mayflower Line, Hopkins - Snow - Cook (Yarmouthport, Mass., 1914).

1
DELL

Ralph Dell, of Bow, co. Middlesex, England, cloth worker, apparently married, first, _____, and, second, Elizabeth Bright. He was an assessor to the King's subsidies at Stratford-at-Bow in 1628, and perhaps had formerly lived at Waltham Abbey, where his daughter, by his first wife,

Mary Dell was married on April 22, 1624 to John Wright (See (WRIGHT)). She was probably the Mary, wife of John Wright of Surestone (Sewardstone), who was buried at Waltham Abbey, February 23, 1637/38.

1

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXXIV (October, 1930), p.431.

DUNHAM

John Dunham came to Plymouth from Leyden, Holland. His name first appears on Plymouth records in 1630/31 and his tax, first levied in 1633, was 9 shillings. He died March 2, 1668, or more likely 1669, as his will is dated 1-25-1669. He married, first, in Leyden, 10-17-1619, Susanna Kenney; second, also in Leyden, October 22, 1622, Abigail Baillieu, daughter of Thomas Baillieu, who survived him. Abigail was an English girl, though her name suggests that her ancestry may have been partly French Huguenot. Among the nine children by his second wife was;

Abigail Dunham, born in 1623, who married, November 16, 1644, Stephen Wood or Atwood (See ATWOOD).

1

Boston Transcript, January 27, 1940, citing Leyden records, Dexter, England and Holland of the Pilgrims, pp.603, 612, E.G. Brill, Leyden Documents Relating to the Pilgrim Fathers, pp. 49, 55, Miscellaneous Records of Plymouth, 1633-1669; Boston Transcript, February 24, 1940, April 20, 1940.

FAXON

Thomas Faxon was born about 1601 and came to New England before 1647 with his wife Joanne and three children. The earliest mention of his family in America is the record of the marriage of his daughter Joanna in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 7, 1647. He became a farmer and stock raiser in Braintree, Massachusetts, where on May 14, 1656, he purchased 450 acres of land for the sum of 270 pounds, a fact which indicates that he was fairly well-to-do. On May 15th of the following year he took the freeman's oath. In 1663 he deeded an eighth part of Block Island to John Williams of "Barnaby Streete in Southwarke within ye suburbs of London." In 1669 he was chosen representative from Braintree. He died in 1680. Married, first, Joanne _____, who died between 1663 and 1670; second, September 5, 1670, Sarah, widow of William Savill, who died in 1697. He had three children, all by his first wife, including,

Thomas Faxon, born in England about 1628/29, who came over with his father and became a farmer in Braintree. He died May 25, 1662. Married, April 11, 1653, Deborah Thayer (See THAYER). They had four children, the youngest of whom was, (3)

Joanna Faxon, born September 20, 1660/61, who married Nathaniel Wales (See WALES). She died May 11, 1704.

1

George L. Faxon, The History of the Faxon Family (Springfield, Mass., 1880), pp. 33-59, 40; Samuel A. Bates, "Elder Nathaniel Wales," Braintree Observer, June 12, 1880.

GORTON

Samuel Gorton, champion of religious and civil liberty, and founder of Warwick, one of the four original communities of Rhode Island, was born of a good family at Gorton, three miles from Manchester, England, probably in 1592. Although he himself said he had not been to school, his writings bear evidence of considerable learning, and he could read the Bible in the original tongues. Son of a merchant, he was for a time a "clothier" in London, engaged in the finishing of cloth. Though brought up in the Church of England, he developed heterodox opinions and emigrated to Massachusetts "to enjoy liberty of conscience", in the belief that the colony practiced religious toleration. He and his wife, with at least one child, landed at Boston in March 1637.

"His views very soon brought him into conflict with the authorities, who were already dealing with the Antinomian controversy, and within two months he was tried for teaching heresy, convicted, fined, imprisoned, and banished. From Boston he went to Plymouth but fared no better there. He embroiled himself in a religious dispute with Ralph Smith, a Plymouth minister whose house he had leased, and Smith had him haled into court. After trial, Gorton was fined and ordered to find sureties for his good behavior. He seems also to have been banished and in any case left the colony in the winter of 1638 and went with a few followers to Aquidneck (Rhode Island). On April 30, 1639, he took part in organizing the government of Portsmouth. Soon he was again in trouble with the Coddington government at Newport and was publically whipped. He next took refuge with Roger Williams at Providence but it is said he never was admitted an inhabitant there. He then bought land and settled at Pawtuxet, but again got into disputes with the colonists and, having refused to present himself at Boston at the order of the Massachusetts authorities, moved once more, this time to Shawomet. He had bought the land from Minutane but in June 1643 two of the inferior sachems contested his claim and the validity of the purchase and applied for relief to the court at Boston. He was summoned to Boston by a court order of Sept. 7, 1643, and when he did not go, Massachusetts sent forty soldiers and captured him, together with several companions, though they were living

1

Adele Gorton, The Life and Times of Samuel Gorton (Philadelphia, 1907), pp.159-162, 164; The New Century Encyclopedia of Names (New York, c1954), II, p.1793; The Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th Edition, X, p.534; James Truslow Adams, "Samuel Gorton," Dictionary of American Biography, VII, pp.438-439; Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (New Haven, 1936) II, pp.11-17; Kenneth W. Porter, "Samuel Gorton, New England Firebrand," The New England Quarterly, VII (Sept. 1934), pp.405-444; George Walter Chamberlain, "The Ancestry of Mary Maplett, Wife of Samuel Gorton of New England," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXX (April, 1916), pp.115-118.

outside the jurisdiction of that colony. They were taken to Boston, where they were tried for blasphemy and for being enemies 'of all civil authority among the people of God'. . . . They were condemned to imprisonment at hard labor in irons, Nov. 3, and released and banished Mar. 7, 1644.² Gorton went first to Portsmouth and then to England to seek redress. He obtained from the Earl of Warwick a letter of safe conduct ordering Massachusetts to leave him unmolested in 'the land called Narragansett Bay,' and after his return in May 1648 he lived peaceably for the rest of his life at Shawomet, which he renamed Warwick. His troubles or advancing age appear to have sobered him, and he became a dignified and useful citizen. On Sundays he preached to the colonists and Indians and among other civil offices he performed the duties of representative of Warwick in the Assembly in 1649, 1651, 1652, 1655-57, 1659, 1660, 1662-66. He was at one time a judge in the highest court, served several times in the upper house, was chosen many times to audit the town books, and at his death was a member of the town council while his son Samuel was treasurer."³

"No person in early New England history has been the subject of so much adverse comment on one side or of eulogy on the other as has been this strange and much maligned man. In the intricacies of his theology he was no more obscure than were some of the Puritan divines. He formulated his own theological ideas, which were personal and not those of a sect, and he stood for liberty of conscience and denied the right of the civil government to interfere with spiritual things. He was vehemently opposed to the formalities and perfunctory worship of the churches, and would have nothing to do with conventionalities in universities and schools, preferring 'the universitie of humane reason and the reading of the great volume of visible creation.' He had in his theology much that was in accord with the teachings of Mrs. Hutchinson, particularly as regards the doctrine of grace before works, but he disagreed with her in his conception of Christ and with the Quakers in their doctrine of the 'inner light', because he believed less in emotionalism than in a rational interpretation and understanding of 'revelation' based on sound learning and a thorough acquaintance with the Scriptures in their original tongues. He was not a Trinitarian, viewing the Trinity as but three manifestations of spiritual distinctions in the nature of Christ. He followed no man's thinking, but developed a theology that was peculiar to himself.

2

In 1646 while in England he published Simplicities Defence against Seven Headed Policies, giving an account of his grievances against the Massachusetts government. This work has been reprinted in the Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, II (1835), and Peter Force's Tracts, IV (1846). Edward Winslow's rejoinder, Hypocrisie Unmasked (1646) was reprinted by the Club for Colonial Reprints (Providence, 1916).

3

A. . . , "Samuel Gorton," p.438.

"Perhaps it is not surprising that the Massachusetts and Plymouth men used the harsh language they did to characterize Gorton. They spoke of him as an 'arch-heretic,' a 'beast,' a 'miscreant,' a proud and pestilent sinner,' a 'subtle deceiver,' a purveyor of 'cursed principles and opinions,' and a 'most prodigious minter of exorbitant novelties.'" He questioned their infallibility, their judicial authority, their ecclesiastical caste, and their theology, and for their own preservation they were bound to resist what they deemed his heresies.

"In his devotion to English law and its enforcement in the colonies he was not/^{un}reasonable, except in his defiant attitude toward the colonial authorities, construing the law of England as binding in New England despite the importance of the law of God. He would not accept the authority of the civil magistracy there, because he could not recognize the legality of any judicial system that did not find its rooting in English common and statute law, or of any administration of justice that departed from the familiar forms of the English courts. He did not deny the right of the people to self-government, but he demanded that this right be in accord with the rights of Englishmen and with the principles which governed their relations with their fellows in local and central affairs. He was profoundly convinced of the necessity and efficacy of charters and tenaciously adhered to claims based on deeds and patents. Liberal as he was in all that pertained to theology and ecclesiastical policy, he was a strict constructionist in his belief that English law and practice should be followed in all that pertained to legislation and the exercise of justice and administration."⁴

Samuel Gorton married, before January 11, 1629/30, Mary Maplet (or Maplett) (See MAPLET). He died at Warwick between November 27 and December 10, 1677. Samuel and Mary had three sons and at least six daughters, including,

Mary Gorton, born either in England or shortly after her parents arrival in New England. She married, first, about 1657, Peter Greeno, who died in February, 1659, and, second, April 17, 1663, John Sanford (See SANFORD). She died after 1688 in Tiverton, Rhode Island.

4

Adams, Colonial Period, II, pp.15-17.

GRAY

Edward Gray, baptized at Stapleford Tawney, England, April 15, 1623, came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, with his older brother Thomas in 1643. According to family tradition, the two brothers were smuggled aboard ship by people who were intriguing for their property. Edward was a merchant who trafficked in many quite varied commodities and tried his hand at numerous business enterprises. On one occasion he and another appeared in court to lay claim to a parcel of iron wedges which an Indian had stolen and sold at Taunton. Some years later he was awarded 20 shillings in damages from a man who had pilfered his tobacco; and the culprit, after being whipped at the post, was ordered to depart the government. In 1670 he made an agreement for the purchase of barrels of "good merchantable tar delivered at the waterside in good casks." Apparently he also did some farming, for in 1650 he was granted a bushel of Indian corn for the damage a neighbor's cows had done to his crop, and in 1677 he and two other men contracted for "all the herbage and grass, which shall grow on the country's lands at Pocasset and places adjoining for one year," they paying 10 pounds for the privilege. Once he traded a cow for a piece of land, and when the man with whom he had dealt became dissatisfied and brought the matter to court, he proved to the magistrates' satisfaction that the bargain had been a fair one and won an additional recompense of three bushels of corn. Perhaps his chief commercial interest, however, was fishing; for he owned a ketch (which was mentioned in the inventory of his estate as having been sold at sea for 40 pounds) and was licensed in 1678 "to sell some small quantities of liquor as he may have occasion, to such as are or may be employed by him in fishing and such like occasion, for their use and refreshing."

Evidently the awful solemnity of the Sabbath did not impress him quite as deeply as it did his pious Pilgrim neighbors, for he was once haled into court and fined 10 shillings "for using reviling speeches to John Bryant on the Lord's Day as soon as they came out of meeting." He had his revenge a few months later when Bryant was fined a similar amount for doing the same to him.

This one slight breach of conduct apparently did not affect his good standing in the eyes of his fellow townspeople. He was subsequently admitted as a freeman on May 29, 1670, was chosen deputy four times (1676, 1677, 1678, and 1681), and served on a committee in 1677 to look into the matter of "debts due the colony and to balance accounts between towns concerning the late war (i.e. King Philip's)." He died in June, 1681. His tombstone is the oldest surviving in the Plymouth burial ground. He married, first, January 16, 1651, Mary Winslow, daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, who was born in 1630 and died in 1663; married, second, December 12, 1665, Dorothy Lettice, who survived him. (See LETTICE). By his second wife, Edward had three children, including,

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), pp. 85-86; M. D. Raymond, Gray Genealogy (Tarrytown, N.Y., 1887), pp. 262-263; Joshua Bailey Richmond, The Richmond Family, 1594-1896 (Boston, 1897), p. 34; Benjamin Franklin Wilbour, Genealogy of the Wilbour and Allied Families (Little Compton, R.I., 1936), Typescript in Library of Congress.

Thomas Gray, born 1669, who lived in Little Compton, Rhode Island. Not much is known of him except that he was active in religious affairs. On November 1, 1704 he and William Pabodie signed a letter on behalf of the Congregational Church inviting neighboring churches to the ordination of Rev. Richard Billings. He died November 5, 1721, leaving an estate of considerable size, which included 12 negro slaves. He married, first, Anna Little, daughter of Ephraim, and granddaughter of Thomas Little, who was born in 1673 and died October 16, 1706; married, second, Phebe Warren, who was born in 1666 and died in 1746. Among the five children by his first wife was,

Anna Gray, born January 29, 1702, who married, July 8, 1720, William Richmond. Under the terms of her father's will, dated September 21, 1721 and proved November 23, 1721, she was to receive a mulatto girl "Almy", a gold ring, a silver spoon, and a bible. She died October 9, 1762, at Bristol, Rhode Island. (See RICHMOND)

GREENAWAY

John Greenaway (or Grenaway), millwright, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, came to this country when he was already past the prime of life, probably aboard the ship "Mary and John", which arrived at Nantasket, now Hull, May 30, 1630. He made application to become a freeman October 19, 1630, and was admitted May 18, 1631. He was much respected by his fellow townsmen and was chosen as a town officer. He married Mary _____, who died January 23, 1658, by whom he had six daughters. In 1651 and 1652 he deeded his lands to his daughters, and died not long afterwards. One of them,

Susanna (or Susan) Greenaway, married Nathaniel Wales (See WALES).

1

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p. 200; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XXXII (January, 1878), p.55.

GRINNELL

Pierre Grenelle, born in France about 1480, was a collector of taxes in 1510. He married, March 15, 1509, Marie Perrier. A son,

Charles Grenelle, squerry, born in 1510, was married by contract, March 2, 1544, to Jeanne de Cartulet. They had three children, including,

Gratien Grenelle, born in 1550, Lord of Piment and La Grange-Geurzend. He was judge for the crown at Tournure, and keeper of the government salt stores and manager of the hospital there. In 1581 he married Margarite Quarre. They made their mutual wills February 24, 1625. She died first in the same year. One of their four children,

Jean Grenelle, was Lord of Piment and keeper of the government salt stores after the death of his father. He was afterwards a King's Counsellor. He inherited from his parents the estate of Piment and a residence at Tournure, and was also general heir-at-law of his brother, Claude Grenelle. He died, leaving a widow whose name is unknown. His son,

Matthew Grinnell, first of the name in America, was born in Macez, France, in 1602. He forsook the Roman Catholic religion of his ancestors, became a Huguenot, and emigrated to New England, where, on May 20, 1638, he was admitted as an inhabitant of Newport, Rhode Island. He married Rose _____, and died by 1642. His widow married, second, Anthony Paine of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who died in 1649. She married, third, by March 18, 1650, James Weedon of Portsmouth, whom she survived.

Daniel Grinnell, son of Matthew and Rose, was probably born about 1635, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, after 1703. He was a malster, and wealthy for his time. He lived in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, from 1657 to about 1687, when he removed to Little Compton. He filled many town offices. Married Mary Wodell (See WODELL) and had three sons, including,

Richard Grinnell, who was born in Portsmouth about 1669. He was a man of substance, a large landholder, and after retiring from the sea was appointed to keep the ordinary, or inn. He died in Little Compton, July 1, 1725. Married, May 25, 1704, Patience Emery (See EMERY). They had four sons and five daughters, including,

William Grinnell, who was born in Little Compton, March 19, 1707, and died there December 10, 1777. He married at Little Compton, September 18, 1726, Mary Sanford (See SANFORD), sister of Mercy Sanford, wife of his brother George. Among their eight children was,

William Grinnell, born about 1740. He served from 1775 to 1778 in the Revolutionary War as a naval lieutenant and as a captain. In

1776 he was First Lieutenant of the "Providence" under Captain John Paul Jones.² This was the first vessel which Jones commanded in the service of the United States. In 1778 William Grinnell was commissioned captain of the "Loyal American", and was subsequently taken prisoner. He was confined to Forton Prison in England, October 20, 1778, and no more was ever heard of him. He married, June 17, 1762, at Newport, Rhode Island, Lydia Tillinghast (See TILLINGHAST). They had three daughters and a son, the eldest child being,

Mary Sanford Grinnell, who was born at Newport, September 25, 1765. As her mother died when she was only eleven and her father was made a prisoner of war two years later, she and her brother and sisters apparently were taken to Providence, Rhode Island, to live with relatives. On December 9, 1782, when she was 17, the Providence Town Council appointed Aaron Mason as her guardian. Subsequently the children lived in Little Compton. On November 12, 1786, at Little Compton, she married Feroz Brownell (See BROWNELL). She died at Norwalk, Ohio, in September, 1823, the same month as her husband.³

² See the letter from William Grinnell to John Paul Jones printed in Part IV (post).

³ Lorenzo Albert Simmons, History of the Simmons Family (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1930), pp. 267-268.

1.
HAYDEN

John Hayden is supposed to have come to America in 1630 in the ship "Mary and John". He settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was admitted as a freeman May 14, 1634, but moved to Braintree in 1640. His will was proved July 26, 1684. He married Susan _____, by whom he had eight children, including,

John Hayden, of Braintree, who was born in Dorchester in 1635. He was a member of the church in the Middle Precinct of Braintree at the settlement of Rev. Samuel Niles in 1711. He died May 29, 1718, at the age of 83. He married, April 1, 1660, Hannah Ames (See AMES). They had at least seven children, among them,

Hannah Hayden, born in Braintree, January 3, 1661, who married, May 27, 1679, Nathaniel Thayer (See THAYER).

1

The Hayden Family (a magazine); Boston Transcript, April 8, 1929; Mina E. Pomeroy, Hayden Genealogy (St. Paul, 1915), p.27; John Adams Vinton, The Vinton Memorial (Boston, 1858), p.323.

HAYNES

Walter Haynes, a linen weaver, born in 1583, lived in Sutton Mandeville, Wiltshire, before he emigrated to New England. He was possibly a son of John and Alice (Lambert) Hayne who were married, October 23, 1575, in the Abbey Church of St. Mary in Sherborne, Dorset. The names of Walter Haynes and his family and three male servants appear in the list of passengers to sail from Southampton on the "Confidence", April 24, 1638. They settled initially in Watertown, Massachusetts, but very soon moved to Sudbury, of which Walter was one of the original grantees in 1638. He was admitted as a freeman in 1641. He served as town clerk and selectman, and as Deputy to the General Court at Boston in 1642, 1644, 1646, 1648, and 1651. He died February 14, 1664/65, aged 82. His wife Elizabeth died in Sudbury June 15, 1659. A son,

Deacon John Haynes was born in England in 1621. He married, October 13, 1642, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, Dorothy Noyes (See NOYES). He was made a freeman in 1646 and served frequently as a selectman. From 1666 until his death he was a deacon of Sudbury church "on the east side". John presumably lived with his father in the extreme northern part of the town prior to his marriage, but later had a house of his own near the church, built probably about 1647 or 1648. His house became known as the "Haynes Garrison", because of its use as a place of refuge from the Indians during King Philip's War.

On April 17, 1676 Thomas Plympton, a brother-in-law of Dorothy (Noyes) Haynes, set out from the "garrison house" early in the morning with an ox team to move the belongings of a Mr. Boon to safety. As he and Boon and the latter's son were returning to the Haynes', they were fired upon by Indians. Mr. Boon and his son were killed on the spot. Their bodies were found some days afterwards, stripped nearly naked and scalped. Plympton's body was discovered, unscalped, in the bushes some distance away. The oxen escaped unscathed and made their way home about noon on the 17th.

Shortly thereafter (April 18 according to some accounts, April 21 according to others), King Philip's warriors made a surprise attack on Sudbury. The events of that exciting day are described in a petition which John Haynes and 33 of his fellow townsmen addressed to the General Court.

"The Enemy well knowing Our grounds, passes, avenues and situations had near surrounded Our Town in ye morning early. (Wee not knowing of it) till discovered by firing several deserted houses; the Enemy with greate force and fury assaulted Deacon Haines's house, well fortified yet badly situated as advantageous to ye Enemy's approach and dangerous to ye Repellant yet (by ye help of God) ye Garrison not onely defended ye place fro betweene five or six of ye clock in ye morning till about One in ye Afternoon, but forced ye Enemy with considerable slaughter to draw

Frances Haynes, ed., Walter Haynes of Sutton Mandeville, Wiltshire, England, and Sudbury, Massachusetts and His Descendants 1583-1928 (Haverhill, Mass., 1929), pp. 7, 14-18, 24-28, 35-38, 58, 60, 66.

off. Many Observables worthy of Record hapened in this assault, visting that noe man or woman seemed to be possessed with feare; Our Garrisonmen kept not within their Garrisons, but issued forth to fight ye Enemy in their skulking approaches: We had but two of our Townsmen slaine, and yt by indiscretion none wounded: The Enemy was by few beaten out of houses which they had entered and were plundering. And by a few hands were forced to a running fight which way they could; ye spoyle taken by them on ye East side of ye river was in greate pte recovered."¹

Peter Plympton, a boy of 10, son of the slain Thomas, was in the Haynes Garrison House during the attack. According to his account, as handed down in the family to his grandson, the Indians "tried various expedients to destroy it. At first they attempted to set it on fire with arrows of pitch pine, lighted at the end, but in doing this, although they more than once set fire to the thatch, they were obliged to approach so near as to be annoyed by the arms of the besieged. They then loaded a cart with unbroken flax, which they took from a barn nearby, /set fire to the load, and trundled it down the hill towards the Garrison. But the cart went but a little way before it was upset by a stump, and with its contents consumed."²

Deacon John Haynes probably died early in 1697; his wife, Dorethy, survived him until April 8, 1715. They had 12 children, including,

Captain David Haynes, born in Sudbury May 4, 1670 (or 1671). His father bequeathed him, among other things, a "book of survey" and surveying instruments. It is presumed that he was the David Haynes mentioned as a surveyor in the Worcester, Massachusetts, records during the period from 1714 to 1737. He married Tabitha Stew of Framingham, who was born May 4, 1672. He died October 19, 1755 of cancer. His wife died April 18, 1755. They were buried at Sudbury Center. A daughter,

Mary Haynes, born August 25, 1709 in Sudbury, married, June 27, 1728, Hezekiah Moore of Sudbury (See MOORE).

1

Haynes, p.36.

2

Ibid., p.38.

1
HOPKINS

Stephen Hopkins, of London, born in 1580, sailed for America in 1620 aboard the "Mayflower", accompanied by his second wife, Elizabeth, their daughter Damaris, and two children, Giles and Constance, by his first wife. On the voyage Elizabeth Hopkins gave birth to a son, whom they called Oceanus. As the Hopkins family brought with them two servants, Edward Doty and Edward Litster, they were evidently more well-to-do than most of the Pilgrims.

Stephen Hopkins was among those who signed the celebrated compact on November 11, 1620, the day the "Mayflower" reached Provincetown Harbor. Four days later, 16 armed volunteers went ashore to see whether the place "might be fit . . . to sit in or no," led by Capt. Miles Standish, "unto whom was adjeyned for counsell and advise" William Bradford, Stephen Hopkins, and Edward Tilley. Before returning to the ship on the 17th, the expedition saw Indians for the first time (who fled as they approached) and providentially discovered a supply of corn buried in the ground. The only person to suffer misadventure was William Bradford who caught his leg in a strange sort of noose, which Stephen Hopkins identified as a deer trap.² After the "Mayflower's" shallop had been put in condition,

1

William T. Davis, ed., Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation, 1606-1646 (New York, c1908), pp. 98-105, 408, 411-412; Nathaniel Merton, New England's Memorial (Everyman's Library, Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers) (London, 1936), pp. 26, 29-34, 46, 115, 119, 122, 124; George Ernest Bowman, "Stephen Hopkins and His Descendants," The Mayflower Descendant, V (January, 1903), pp. 47-53; Josiah Paine, Stephen Hopkins, (Yarmouthport, Mass., 1913), pp. 1-3; Grace Fielding Hall, A Mayflower Line, Hopkins-Snow-Cook (Yarmouthport, 1914); James W. Hawes, Stephen and Giles Hopkins, Mayflower Passengers, and Some of Their Descendants (Yarmouthport, 1915), pp. 1-13

2

The fact that Hopkins, a city-dweller from London, recognized an Indian deer trap when he saw one lends a certain plausibility to the following intriguing, but apparently unproven, story which appeared in the Boston Transcript, December 16, 1939: "The Rev. C. N. Sinnett, Box 278, Bramerd, Minn., in 1922 asserted in a signed typewritten account that Stephen Hopkins of Plymouth, Mass., 1620, had previously visited America. He was one of those who came over in the ship Sea Adventure, which sailed from England in 1608. This vessel was wrecked on one of the Bermuda Islands. The adventurers constructed a small boat, in which they finally reached the mainland. They joined the colony of Jamestown, Va.

"Mill, in his 'Records of the Virginia Company' states that Gates was accompanied in his voyage in 1609 by a Stephen Hopkins, a Puritan. Goodwin in his 'Pilgrim Republic' writes: 'It happened in 1609, when Governor Gates sailed from England for Virginia; his chaplain, Mr. Beck or Burke, had a Lay Reader, Stephen Hopkins, who possessed much knowledge of the Scriptures, and could reason well in them.'

"The ship having been wrecked at Bermuda, Hopkins maintained that as her people had been engaged to serve the company in Virginia, the landing at another place had violated the contract, and (continued on next page)

Hopkins was a member of the exploring party which sailed along the shore of Cape Cod Bay, had a skirmish with the Indians, and, finally, on December 11th, chose Plymouth Harbor as the best available location for a settlement.

For many years, Stephen Hopkins took an active part in the affairs of the new colony. When Samoset first appeared at Plymouth on March 16, 1621, it was he who provided the friendly warrior with shelter for the night in his own house. In July 1621, at the bidding of Governor Bradford, he and Edward Winslow undertook a six day journey through the forest to visit Chief Massasoit and confirm the amicable relations between the Indians and colonists. In 1632 and 1634 he was assessor of taxes. From 1633 to 1637, he served as one of the assistants to the Governor. In 1637 he volunteered for war service against the Pequots; but before the company was ready to march, word came that the men were not needed.

In the division of lands made in 1623, he received six acres "on the South side of the brook to the woodward," adjoining a plot assigned to the Indian Hobomok. In 1638 liberty was granted him to erect a house at Mattacheese (afterwards Yarmouth) and cut hay there and winter his cattle "provided it be not to withdraw him from the town of Plymouth." Toward the end of his life, he seems to have supplemented his farming activities by operating a tavern. On October 2, 1637, he was charged with "suffering men to drink in his house on the Lord's day before the meeting was ended, and also on the Lord's day, both before and after the meetings, servants and others to drink more than for ordinary refreshing." This complaint was adjourned to the next court and was subsequently withdrawn. On the same day he was fined 40 shillings for "suffering servants and others to sit drinking in his house contrary to the orders of the court and to play at 'shovell' board, and to commit similar misdemeanors."

(continued from preceding page) released them from subordination. Gates, calling this treason, caused Hopkins to be sentenced to death by court martial. Hopkins bewailed the ruin which would ensue to his wife and his children. So the chaplain advised Gates to pardon him, which he finally did.

"The stay at Bermuda lasted for six months and to eke out provisions, deer had to be caught in traps. It is not known in what way Stephen Hopkins returned to England. He probably reached the fishing fleet off the main coast, and sailed on a returning vessel to London in 1611 or 1612."

1

The fine was afterwards remitted, however. In 1642 he contributed toward building a barque at Plymouth, and was owner of a sixteenth part.

He died at Plymouth between June 6, 1644, the date of his will, and July 17, 1644, the date of the inventory of his estate. His will was witnessed by Captain Miles Standish and William Bradford.

He married, first, _____; second, February 19, 1617/18, Elizabeth Fisher, in the Church of St. Mary Matfellen (White Chapel), London.²

Constance Hopkins, the daughter (by his first wife) who came with him on the "Mayflower", was born about 1608. She married Nicholas Snow (See SNOW), and died in October, 1677.

1

Hopkins' own servants, Doty and Litster, were evidently unruly fellows. On June 18, 1621 they fought a duel with sword and dagger. "Both were wounded, one in the hand and the other in the thigh. They were sentenced by the whole company to have their heads and feet tied together and so to lie for 24 hours without meat or drink." But within an hour, "because of their great pains, at their own and their master's humble request, upon promise of better carriage," they were released by the governor. - Hawes, op. cit., pp. 2-3.

2

Boston Transcript, December 16, 1939, citing C. E. Banks, The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers (1929).

HOWLAND

Henry Howland of Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, had three sons who migrated to New England - John who was a passenger on the "Mayflower" in 1620, and Arthur and Henry who came a few years later.

Henry Howland followed his brother John to Plymouth at least as early as 1624. He is listed as a freeman there in 1633, and was among the earliest settlers of Duxbury, Massachusetts, across Plymouth Harbor. In January 1635 he was chosen constable for "Duxberry" and for several years was surveyor of highways. In the records for 1643 he is referred to as a freeman of Duxbury and as one of the men capable of bearing arms. Over a twenty year period, between 1636 and 1656, he was a member of the "Grand Inquest" (i.e. Grand Jury) at least nine times. On June 3, 1657, however, his name appeared on a list of persons who refused to serve on the Grand Inquest. His change in attitude is probably to be explained by the fact that he had become a Quaker, and the duties were such that he could not conscientiously perform them.

The Plymouth colonists were very bitter towards the Quakers, particularly because of their refusal to contribute towards the support of the established ministry and their insistence upon holding meetings after their own form. When Nicholas Upsall, a prominent member of the sect, visited the colony in 1657, public proclamation was made that for every hour he was entertained a severe fine was to be exacted from his host.

Even so, Henry Howland proceeded to welcome Upsall, with the result that he was summoned to appear before the court in March 1658 "to answere for intertaining Quakers meetings in his house", and was fined 10 shillings. In March 1659, his wife and others, having been presented for "frequently absenting themselves from publicke worship of God, were sentanced by the court each ten shillings to the collonies use." On October 6, 1659, William Newland and Henry Howland "were convicted by law and sentanced by the court to bee disfranchised of theire freedome of this corporation . . . for their being abettors and entertainors of Quakers." In 1660 Henry was again fined for "p'rmitting a quakers meeting in his house twise . . . and for entertaining a foraigne Quaker contrary to order of the court." When he refused to pay his fine, his house and lands were temporarily seized by the marshal. In spite of such persecution, he evidently continued to reside in Duxbury until his death on 17 (1.) 1671.

He married Mary Newland, who died 17 (6) 1674. They had eight children including,

1

William Howland, The Howlands in America (Detroit, 1939), p. 11; Franklyn Howland, History of Arthur, Henry, and John Howland; and Their Descendants of the United States and Canada (New Bedford, 1885), pp.23, 63-69, 74-76; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, CIII (July, 1949), p.215.

Samuel Howland, born in Duxbury. He first appears in the Plymouth Records in 1662 when he was haled into court for breach of the sabbath and fined "ten shillings or be whipt" because he had carried grist from the mill on the Lord's day. The same year he was accused of "discharging a fowleing peice on the body of Willian Howse of Sandwich, while gunning at the High Pine on the Salthouse Beach, whereby said Howse was wounded languished & ymediately died." On being asked by the court by whom "hee would bee tryed", Samuel answered, "By God & the countrey". The jury returned the verdict: "Not guilty of wilfull murder; yett wee find that the said House received his deadly wound by Samuell Howlands gun goeing of as it lay on his shoulder." Probably not long after his acquittal, he moved to Freetown, Massachusetts, where he is listed in the records as one of the original proprietors. The land for this new settlement had been purchased from the Indian sachens Wamsutta and Pattapanum by his father Henry Howland and twenty-six other men in 1659 at a cost of 20 coats, 2 rugs, 2 iron pots, 2 kettles and 1 little kettle, 8 pairs of shoes, 6 pairs of stockings, 1 dozen hats, 2 dozen hatchets, and 2 yards of broadcloth. Samuel Howland became a Selectman of Freetown, and a large landholder there. He was chosen assessor in 1694. His will was dated 15 (2) 1715 and proven 7 (5) 1716. By his wife Mary _____, he had nine children, including,

Content Howland, who married, about 1698, John Sanford, of Little Compton, Rhode Island (See SANFORD).

HUNT

Robert Hunt, yeoman, "late of Sudbury in the County of Hampton," was admitted as an inhabitant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1638. He moved to Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor in 1640. His will was dated October 2, 1640. His wife Susanna _____ survived him. The inventory of her estate was filed 24 (9) 1642. Their daughter,

Sarah Hunt married, October 13, 1647, John Smith, Jr. (See SMITH)

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XXX (January, 1876), p.80; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), pp.248, 422.

INGERSOLL¹

Richard Ingersoll and his family came from Bedfordshire, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, with Higginson, arriving June 29, 1629. In the original list of householders receiving house lots granted by the town (1638), he is listed as having been given 2 acres, plus 80 acres on the Cape Ann side. Later he was granted 30 acres "in the greates meadow to be laid out by the towne." In 1641 his family is credited with nine persons, and he was given an allotment of 1 acre. The old town records state, "It is agreed that Rich'd Inkersall shall henceforth have one peny (a tyme to maintain the ferry) for every pson he doeth ferry over the north river dureing the tewns pleasure." He died in Salem in 1644, probably soon after making his will on July 21st. He married in Sands, England, October 20, 1616, Agnes or Ann Langley, who is said to be a cousin of John Spencer of Newbury, Massachusetts. She married second, John Knight, "merchant tailor of Newbury, and died July 30, 1677. Richard and Ann had seven children, the third of whom,

Alice Ingersoll, married, before 1643, William Walcott (See WALCOTT).

1

Lillian Drake Avery, A Genealogy of the Ingersoll Family in America, 1629-1929 (New York, 1936). pp. 1-2.

KING

John King, born about 1600, seaman, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, appeared before the General Court 4 (10) 1638. He owned land in Weymouth, and in 1640 is recorded as being the master of a fishing boat. He married, first, Mary Blucks; second, Dorothy _____, widow successively of _____ Barker and Enoch Hunt. A daughter by his first wife,

Mary King, who was born in Weymouth June 15, 1639, and died May 30, 1676 at Braintree, married, November 30, 1658, Josiah Chapin (See CHAPIN).

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p. 270; Hartford Times, June 29, 1940.

LETTICE

Thomas Lettice came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, before 1636. He was a carpenter and was made a freeman of Plymouth Colony on June 6, 1653. He served on the jury and was a town officer. He died between October 25, 1681 and October 1682. His wife, whose name was Anne, died in Plymouth, July 2, 1687, aged 81 years. A daughter,

Dorothy Lettice married, December 12, 1665, Edward Gray (See GRAY). She married, second, Nathaniel Clarke, and died sometime after 1686.

Mary Lovering Holman, The Scot Genealogy (Boston, 1919), p.289;
M. D. Raymond, Gray Genealogy (Tarrytown, N.Y., 1887), p. 262

MANSFIELD

Robert Mansfield and his wife Elizabeth _____, of Lynn, Massachusetts, are said to have come from Exeter, Devon, England. He died in 1666; his wife, September 8, 1673, aged about 87 years. Their son,

Andrew Mansfield, one of several children, was born in 1625. "On 10 June, 1650, Robert Mansfield 'with consent of his wife Elizabeth in consideration of their son Andrew living with them until ye time of his marriage as a faithful and obedient child hath given to sd. Andrew as a child's portion, a house and house lot, 6 acres of land,' beside a very large estate in various parts of Lynn." Andrew was deputy to the General Court, 1680-83. In his will, dated June 1, 1679 and proved November 25, 1683, he says, "I give my quarter part of Sloop which Jonathan Hart goeth master of equally betwixt my two sons and four daughters, Andrew and Daniel Mansfield, Hannah and Bethia Conant, Lydia and Deborah Mansfield." He married, first, Mary, widow of John Neal and daughter of Francis Lawes, who died at Lynn, June 27, 1681; married, second, Bithiah _____; married, third, Elizabeth, widow of Lot Conant and daughter of Rev. William Walton (See CONANT and WALTON). A daughter, by his second wife,

Bithiah Mansfield, who was born April 7, 1658, married, May 7, 1678, John Conant (See CONANT). She was admitted to the First Church of Beverly, Massachusetts, November 6, 1681; died July 27, 1720.

1

Frederick Odell Conant, A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family, in England and America, Thirteen Generations, 1520-1887 (Portland, 1887), pp.151, 150-151.

MAPLET

The Reverend John Maplet, vicar of Northall (now Northolt), 2 Middlesex, was a graduate of Cambridge. He was enrolled as a "sizar" of Queen's College in December 1560, received his B.A. degree in 1563/64, was a fellow of Catharine Hall in August 1564, and was awarded an M.A. in 1567. On November 26, 1568 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Leighs, Essex, but exchanged this benefice for the vicarage of Northall on April 30, 1576. He was the author of A Greene Forest (1567), a work on natural history, and The Diall of Destinie (1581), a treatise on astrology. He was buried in the chancel of Northall Church on September 7, 1592. His wife Ellen _____ (who was probably the widow of _____ Leaper) married, between September 11, 1592 and March 24, 1592/93, Matthew Randall. She died before November 7, 1595. A son,

John Maplet of London, haberdasher, under 21 on August 30, 1592, was buried in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, January 18, 1629/30. He married, first, in that parish, April 25, 1603, Ellen (or Helen) King, who was buried there November 24, 1603; and, second, Mary _____, who died between December 7, 1646 and April 10, 1647. Among his children by his second wife was,

Mary Maplet (or Maplett) who was baptized in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, March 12, 1608/09. She married, before January 11, 1629/30, Samuel Gorton (See GORTON).

1

George Walter Chamberlain, "The Ancestry of Mary Maplett, Wife of Samuel Gorton of New England," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXX(April, 1916), pp.115-118; Dictionary of National Biography, XII, p.997.

2

A student receiving a scholarship allowance.

MASTERS

John Masters was a freeman of Watertown, Massachusetts, May 18, 1631, but subsequently moved to Cambridge, where he was a proprietor January 7, 1632/33. In 1631 he protested against the admission of unworthy members into the church. In the following year he was a member of a committee to advise respecting the raising of a public stock. He undertook to make a passage from Charles River to the New Town, 12 feet broad and 7 feet deep, in 1631; and the Court promised him satisfaction. He died December 21, 1639. His wife Jane (?) _____ died December 10, 1639. A daughter,

Lydia Masters, born _____, died _____, married Philip Tabor (See TABOR).

1

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p. 305; John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), p.195.

MOORE

John Moore, yeoman, was a proprietor of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. Two years later he bought a house and land of Edmund Rice in that part of Sudbury which afterwards became Wayland, and took the oath of fidelity July 9, 1645. He married, in Sudbury, Elizabeth Whale (See WHALE). He died January 6, 1673/74. Among their eight children were,

1. John Moore, born before his parents settled in Sudbury, who married, in Sudbury, Ann. Smith, daughter of John Smith (See SMITH). He and his wife moved to Lancaster, Massachusetts, and inherited his father-in-law's property there. He died in 1702.

2. Benjamin Moore, born in Sudbury, perhaps December 13, 1648. He married, November 11, 1686, Dorothy Wright, who died October 20, 1717. He was still living in 1726. They had 11 children, including,

Hezekiah Moore, born in Sudbury September 13, 1696. He married, June 27, 1728, Mary Haynes (See HAYNES). His will was probated in 1794. A daughter (one of ten children),

Lucretia Moore, born February 17, 1732, married Henry Smith (See SMITH).

1

Ethel Stanwood Belton, "Some Descendants of John Moore of Sudbury, Mass.," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LVII (July, 1903), pp.300-301, 202, 307; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p.317.

MOTT

Adam Mott, a tailor, was born in Cambridge, England, in 1596. On July 2, 1635, he and his wife, Sarah, and five children were listed as passengers bound for New England aboard the ship "Defence". Before embarking, he "brought testimony from the Justices of Peace, and minister in Cambridge, of his conformity to the orders and discipline of the Church of England," and took the oath of allegiance and supremacy. He became a freeman of Roxbury, Massachusetts, on May 25, 1636, and with his wife joined the First Church there. Soon afterwards he moved to Hingham where he had a grant of land. Early in 1638 he moved to Rhode Island, where he and others were admitted as inhabitants of the island of Aquidneck, after submitting themselves to "the government that is or shall be established." On September 6, 1638, the Massachusetts authorities directed the constable of Hingham to attach him and bring him before the Governor or some member of the Council, but the order seems to have been too late to take any effect. With twelve others, he was chosen on January 12, 1640 to lay out lands at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and became a freeman March 16, 1641. In the following year he was clerk of the military company. He died at Portsmouth in 1661. He married, first, _____; second, Sarah Lott, a widow, who was born in 1604, and died sometime after 1661. A daughter by his first wife,

Elizabeth Mott, born in 1629, married in June, 1647, Edward Thurston (See THURSTON). She died September 2, 1694.

1

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), p.344.

1
MULLINS

William Mullins was one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and a signer of the Compact. "The annotation in the probate record of his will 'nuper de Dorking defunctus in partibus transmarinis' implies that he formerly lived in Dorking, Co. Surrey. Conclusive record of his residence in that parish cannot be established. The Dorking Register shows baptisms, marriages and burials of persons named Mullyns 1571/1585, after which there is a hiatus of a quarter of a century before another entry occurs. William Mullins had a holding in the Manor of Dorking which he bought in 1612 and for which he paid an unusually large rental of 23 shillings per annum. He had paid £ 112 for this and in May, 1619, sold it for £ 280 to one Ephraim Bothall. A significant entry is found in the records of the Privy Council, 29 April, 1616, when a warrant was issued to bring 'one William Mullins before their Lordships.' On May 1st he appeared before the Privy Council and was continued technically in their custody 'untill by their Honour's order hee be dismissed.' The cause of his arrest is not stated but it can well be assumed that it was on account of the religious controversies of that period and the sale of his property three years later seems to be a logical sequel. There is no evidence, however, that he was one of the Leyden religionists and he is confidently placed among the London contingent. His will shows that he held nine shares in the Adventurers Company and that his estate consisted principally of a stock of boots and shoes. It is apparent that William Mullins was beyond middle life when he emigrated as he left behind him a married son and a married daughter in Dorking, undoubtedly by a first marriage. His daughter, Priscilla, and youngest son, Joseph, were issue of the second wife, Alice, who accompanied him on the Mayflower." Both William and his wife died at Plymouth during the terrible first winter. His will, the first made in New England, was written by Governor Carver and witnessed by him and Dr. Giles Heale and Christopher Jones, surgeon and captain respectively of the "Mayflower". His daughter,

Priscilla Mullins, who married John Alden in 1621 or 1623, died sometime after 1650 (See ALDEN).

1

Charles Edward Banks, The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers (New York, 1929), pp. 73-74.

NOYES

Peter Noyes, yeoman, age 47, of Southampton, England, sailed for Massachusetts aboard the "Confidence" in 1638. With him were two of his children, Thomas, 15 years old, and Elizabeth, and also two male servants and one female servant. After a short stay, he returned to England, gathered together other members of his household, then brought them to Massachusetts aboard the "Jonathan" in 1639. This second contingent consisted of his children Nicholas, Dorothy, Abigail, and Peter, and three more men servants. He became very prominent in the development of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Though entered on the passenger list of the "Confidence" as a "yeoman", in the Sudbury records he is repeatedly referred to as "gentleman", and the term "Mr." is sometimes used. He was made a freeman May 13, 1640, served as selectman for 18 years, and represented the town at the General Court in 1640-41 and 1650. In 1654 he gave his estate in England to his son Thomas. He died September 23, 1657. His wife's name is not recorded. A daughter,

Dorothy Noyes, born _____ in England, married at Sudbury, October 13, 1642, Deacon John Haynes (See HAYNES). She died April 8, 1715.

1

Frances Haynes, ed., Walter Haynes of Sutton Mandeville, Wiltshire, England, and Sudbury, Massachusetts and His Descendants 1583-1928 (Haverhill, Mass., 1929), pp.41, 58.

PABODIE

John Pabodie was born in England about 1590, and is supposed to have emigrated to New England in or near the year 1635. Possibly he came with his son William, as they are named together in the list of the original proprietors of Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1637 John was the owner of ten acres of land at Bluefish. He was admitted as a freeman, January 2, 1637/38, and, with William, was named as one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1645. He died at Bridgewater about 1665. He married in England, Isabel Harper, daughter of Thomas Harper of London, gentleman, who survived him. They had three sons and a daughter.

William Pabodie, the youngest son, born in England in 1620, was known in Plymouth Colony as "a man much employed in public affairs, and of much respectability". After living for a long time in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as a freeman, June 4, 1651, he moved to Little Compton, Rhode Island, of which he was one of the incorporators in 1674. He served as selectman for seven years, was a member of many important local committees, and between 1654 and 1682 was chosen deputy no less than twenty-two times. Only July 7, 1677 he was appointed to a committee "to hear complaints and demands of persons to whom the colony was indebted, relating to the late war with the natives." He died December 3, 1707. He married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden (See ALDEN).

Elizabeth Pabodie, one of their eleven children, was born in Duxbury, April 24, 1647, and died before 1707. She married in Duxbury, November 16, 1666, John Rogers, Jr. (See ROGERS).

1

Mrs. Charles L. Alden, Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie and Descendants (Salem, 1897), pp. 3-8; Justin Winsor, A History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts (Boston, 1849), pp. 285-286; Joshua Bailey Richmond, The Richmond Family, 1594-1896 (Boston, 1897), p. 20; Hartford Times, February 17, 1940; John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887)

PEARCE

Richard Pearce, born _____, married at Waltham Abbey, in the County of Essex, England, May 5, 1642, Susanna Wright (See WRIGHT). They came to Rhode Island prior to September 14, 1647 and eventually settled in Portsmouth, where he is first mentioned February 12, 1654, as witness to a deed. He was made freeman in 1658. Both Richard and his wife died in 1678. Their daughter,

Mary Pearce, who was born May 6, 1654, and died May 4, 1736, married in 1678, Thomas Brownell (See BROWNELL).

1

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1837), pp. 146-147; Benjamin Franklin Wilbour, "Parentage of Susanna Wright, Wife of Richard Pearce of Portsmouth, R. I.," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXXIV(October, 1930), p. 427.

PIDGE

Thomas Pidge, "a godly, Christian man," brought with him from England his wife Mary _____ and seven children. They settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as a freeman May 14, 1634. He was buried December 30, 1643. His widow married, second, August 13, 1645, Michael Metcalf. A daughter,

Mary Pidge married Nicholas Wood (See WOOD). She died February 19, 1662/63.

1

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), pp. 360, 511; James B. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1861), III, p.435.

1
PRAY

Quinton Pray was a fineryman in the employ of the Iron Works Co. at Lynn, Massachusetts before 1646. This foundry, established in 1643, was the first in America. He later moved to Braintree, Massachusetts, where his company had set up other works, and continued in the same business. He died 17 (4) 1667. By his wife Joan _____, he had two sons and two daughters.

Dorothy Pray, his youngest child, who was about 16 years old in 1650, married 24 (10) 1651, Richard Thayer (See THAYER). She died December 11, 1705.

1

John Adams Vinton, The Vinton Memorial (Boston, 1858), p.355;
Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p.371;
Alonzo Lewis, The History of Lynn, including Nahant, 2nd. ed. (Boston, 1844).

RICHMOND

John Richmond, born in 1594, came to New England from Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, probably about 1635, and was one of the purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637. He took the oath of fidelity in Taunton before 1640; and he and his descendants became large landowners in the eastern part of the township, giving to a village in this section the name of Richmondtown, which it still bears. Yet he seems to have spent much of his time elsewhere. In 1655 he is known to have been in Rhode Island, where he served as one of the Commissioners for Newport at the Court of Commissioners held at Portsmouth in 1656. Later he returned to Taunton, dying there March 20, 1664, aged 70. It is clear that he married before he came to this country, but the name of his wife, the date of their marriage, and the date of her death have not been found. They had five children, including,

Edward Richmond, born about 1632, who was an early resident of Newport, an incorporator of Little Compton, and one of the first Attorney-Generals of the Colony of Rhode Island, an office which he held for four years, from 1677 through 1680. Prior to receiving this appointment, he had served as General Solicitor (1667, 1669, 1670, and 1672), and on three occasions he was chosen deputy (1678, 1679, and 1686). On June 11, 1677, he and three others were appointed to go to such persons in Newport as they should see cause, to learn who would advance money for the use of the Colony in sending agents to England. In addition to his services to the colonial government, he was for five years selectman of Little Compton (1683, 1684, 1685, 1689, and 1690), and an officer of the Militia. It was voted by the General Assembly, August 6, 1676, "that Lieutenant Edward Richmond, with his company, shall be allowed and have the one half of the produce of the seven Indians they brought in," this being in accordance with an act of the Assembly which authorized the selling of certain able-bodied Indian men and women into servitude for a period of nine years. On the 23rd of the same month he was clerk of a court martial that was held for the trial of four Indians who were subsequently executed. On May 20, 1690 he was raised to the rank of Captain. Besides owning lots in Little Compton, he had a share in the Misquamicut (Westerly) lands appointed to him in 1661, and in 1677 he and forty-seven others were granted a tract of 5,000 acres which was to be called East Greenwich. He was a member of the Church of England. He died in November, 1696, and was buried in the family cemetery on the old Richmond farm in Little Compton. He married, first, Abigail Davis, daughter of James Davis; second, Amy Bull, daughter of Governor Henry and Elizabeth Bull. One of his eight children by his first wife,

Colonel Sylvester Richmond, Sr. was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island in 1672. He was commissioned Lieutenant, July 25, 1710, and

Joshua Bailey Richmond, The Richmond Family, 1594-1896 (Boston, 1897), pp. 1-2, 5-7, 16-18, 34-35; John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), pp. 163-164.

eventually Colonel, April 25, 1742, by which title he was afterwards known. He served as Justice of the Peace in 1711 and 1729, and was one of the original members of the First Congregational Church at Little Compton. Though at one time he owned quite a large number of slaves, he liberated them and settled them on a tract of forest land called Dartmouth Woods, near Dartmouth, Massachusetts. There is said to be a ridge in this town which was settled almost wholly by Negroes who were descendants of his emancipated slaves. He died at Little Compton, November 20, 1754. He married first, in 1693, Elizabeth Rogers (See ROGERS), who died October 23, 1724; second, February 18, 1728, Deborah (Cushing) Loring, who died October 18, 1770.

William Richmond, one of the eleven children of Colonel Sylvester Richmond, Sr. and Elizabeth (Rogers) Richmond, was born October 10, 1694, at Little Compton. Like his grandfather he took an active part in the affairs of the Colony. After filling the office of Town Clerk, he became in 1753 Assistant to the Governor and served in this capacity until 1755. He was also a judge, and was instrumental in locating the line securing Little Compton to Rhode Island. He died February 22, 1770. Married, July 8, 1720, Anna Gray (See GRAY). Among their eleven children was,

Elizabeth Richmond, who was born at Little Compton, February 26, 1725, and died June 11, 1806. She married, January 14, 1742, Lieutenant Jonathan Brownell (See BROWNELL).

1
ROGERS

2

Thomas Rogers and his son Joseph came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620; his other children came later. They all settled in what was then Plymouth. Writing in 1650, William Bradford says: "Thomas Rogers died in the first sickness, but his son is still living and is married and hath six children, the rest of his children came over and are married and have many children." One of his sons,

John Rogers, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, is first mentioned as being among those "rated" March 25, 1633. On October 20, 1634, "Edmun Chanler came and had recorded that he had sold unto John Rogers a lot of land adjoining the land of Robert Hicks, on Duxberry side, the lot which he had bought of John Barnes." John Rogers was admitted as a freeman March 1, 1641/42. He was appointed surveyor of "Duxburrow" June 5, 1644, and surveyor of highways in 1669, 1673, and 1678. In 1666 he served as constable, and in 1657 he and William Fabodie were deputies from Duxbury. His will, dated August 26, 1691, was proved September 20, 1692. He married, April 16, 1639, Ann Churchman. His son,

John Rogers, Jr., was a merchant. In 1681 he appears to have moved from Duxbury to Bristol where he held a number of public offices, being constable in 1681 and 1683, deputy in 1685, 1686, 1689, and 1690, and selectman in 1686, 1689, 1690, and 1695. In a document dated May 27, 1697, he is described as "late of Bristol, now of Boston", and he seems to have lived in Boston for about ten years. He owned real estate there and many conveyances are on record to which he was a party. Deeds show that he moved to Taunton, Massachusetts, as early as June 16, 1706 and purchased land there, but later removed to Swansea where he was living April 5, 1710. About 1726 he finally went to live in Barrington, Rhode Island, and died there June 28, 1732, in the 92nd year of his age, having been blind for nearly ten years. He married, first, November 16, 1666, in Duxbury, Elizabeth Fabodie (See FABODIE); second, October 21, 1679, Hannah (Hobart) Brown, widow of John Brown and daughter of Rev. Peter and Rebecca Hobart of Hingham, who was born May 15, 1638, and died September 11, 1691; married, third, Sarah (Browning) of Boston, a widow, who died in 1739

Elizabeth Rogers, youngest of the five children of John and Elizabeth (Fabodie) Rogers, was born in 1672, and died October 23, 1724 in Little Compton, Rhode Island. She was the first wife of Colonel Sylvester Richmond, Sr. (See RICHMOND)

1

Pilgrim Notes and Queries, IV(1916), p. 70; Josiah H. Drummond, The John Rogers Families in Plymouth and Vicinity, 2nd and rev. edition /1898/ pp.1, 15-22; Mrs. Charles L. Alden, Elizabeth (Alden) Fabodie and Descendants (Salem, 1897), p.23.

2

He had been a camlet merchant, and was recorded as a citizen of Leyden, Holland, in 1618. - George F. Willison, Saints and Strangers (New York, 1945), p.439.

SANFORD

John Sanford, born about 1600-1610, "belonged to the somewhat indeterminate class between the gentry and the highest yeomanry." The Winthrop Papers show that he was well known to that family prior to his arrival at Boston, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as a member of the First Church in 1631. Prior to coming to New England he had apparently acquired some military experience, especially with artillery, as he was appointed cannoneer of the fort at Boston in 1634 and again in 1636, and in the latter year was made surveyor of arms and ammunition. Among his possessions at the time of his death were several pieces of armor. He was also a trained surveyor, which probably accounts for his being chosen in 1635, with Mr. William Brenton, to be in charge of fencing in the town of Boston. He was made a freeman April 3, 1632, contributed £ 8 for the free school at Boston August 12, 1636, and served as a selectman in 1636 and 1637.

As an adherent of Anne Hutchinson, his religious views presently brought him into conflict with the Massachusetts authorities, who ordered him, and other followers, to be disarmed November 20, 1637. On March 7, 1638 he and Samuel Wilbore (See WILBORE) were among the Antinomian leaders who signed a compact incorporating themselves into a "bodie Politick", as the first step toward the establishment of a new "plantation" outside the jurisdiction of the government of Massachusetts Bay. About the middle of March he left Boston with some of his co-religionists for Providence, and from there proceeded to the Island of Aquidneck, where he was present at the first town meeting of the settlement which became known as Portsmouth, Rhode Island. From that time on he took an active part in town affairs. In February 1639/40 he was one of the Portsmouth men who met a delegation from the Boston Church which was sent to discuss matters with their Rhode Island brethren, and was among those responsible for bringing about a union of Portsmouth and Newport under a common administration in March, 1640. He was chosen constable in 1640, lieutenant of the Portsmouth company in 1644, assistant from 1647 to 1649, town magistrate and member of the town council in 1650, and head magistrate in 1651. On April 1, 1653 at the outbreak of the Dutch War he was a "Conservator of the Peace" and a member of the Portsmouth town committee to consult on defense and offense. On June 20, 1653 he is again listed as serving on the town council. In May 1653 he was chosen "President" (i.e. Governor) of the Colony of Rhode Island for the ensuing year, but died in office on the 20th of November.

His name appears frequently in the Portsmouth records in connection with the laying out of land. In addition to 240 acres at Black Point which he was granted in 1639, he had a lot at the extreme northerly end of the island, and another at Ferry Neck, where he operated a ferry to the mainland.

1

G. Andrews Moriarty, "President John Sanford of Portsmouth, R.I. and His Family," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, CIII (July, 1949), pp.208-211, 214-215; Carlton E. Sanford, Thomas Sanford, The Emigrant to New England, Ancestry, Life, and Descendants (Rutland, 1911), II, p.1389.

He married, first, about 1631 or 1632, Elizabeth Webb, sister of Henry Webb, a prominent merchant of Boston who came from Salisbury, co. Wilts, and of John Webb of Titherly, co. Hants.

He married, second, about 1636, Bridget Hutchinson, a daughter of Anne Hutchinson, who was baptized at Alford, Lincolnshire, January 15, 1618/19. Following John Sanford's death, she married, as a third wife, Major William Phillips, who owned a considerable amount of land in Maine. By her will, dated September 20, 1696 and proved August 18, 1698, she disposed of property at Cape Porpoise, Saco, and Kennebunk. The present town of Sanford, Maine, is built upon land she bequeathed to her Sanford children.

Captain John Sanford, a son of John and Elizabeth (Webb) Sanford, was baptized at First Church in Boston 26 (4) 1633, but spent most of his life at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was a farmer on a rather large scale, raising horses and wool which he shipped to Barbados through his brother, Peleg Sanford, a Newport merchant. On March 17, 1653 he was made a freeman of the colony. Thereafter, like his father, he occupied a long succession of positions of increasing importance in the town and Rhode Island governments. He was chosen chief magistrate of Portsmouth in 1655, served as a member of the town council in 1660, 1661, 1666, 1670, and 1671, and was town clerk in 1671 and 1672. In October 1664 he was appointed by the General Assembly to a committee to revise the colony laws. From 1655 to 1664 he was General Treasurer, and from 1656 to 1660 and again in 1662 and 1663, a Commissioner. He served as General Recorder or Secretary of State of Rhode Island during the years 1656-1661, 1666-1669, and 1671-1685, and as Attorney General from 1663 to 1664 and from 1670 to 1671. He was Deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly for a total of 16 years (1664-1666, 1668-1674, 1677-1678, 1681-1683, and 1686), and was chosen Clerk of the Assembly in 1674. In 1664, 1665, and 1680 he was a member of the Court of Assistants. In 1667, at the time of the Dutch War, he was appointed Captain of a troop of horse. On May 7, 1673 he was on a committee to treat with certain Indian sachems (Mawsup and Ninecraft of the Narragansetts and Niantics, "King Philip" of Mt. Hope, Wetamo, the squaw sachem of Pocasset, and Awashunks of Sakonnet) with the object of preventing drunkenness among the Indians. On April 4, 1676, during King Philip's War, he was appointed to take an account of the inhabitants of the Island and of the powder and shot available, and to see to the placing of two great guns at Portsmouth. On October 31, 1677 he and others were granted five thousand acres in the Narragansett Country to be called East Greenwich. He appears to have belonged to the Royalist Party in Rhode Island; for, after the abrogation of the colonial charter and the appointment of Sir Edmund Andros as Governor General of New England, he was chosen on December 22, 1686 to represent the colony at a meeting of the new administration in Boston. He died at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, a few weeks later, on January 25, 1686/1687.

Captain John Sanford used an armorial seal ("ermine on a chief gules two boars heads coupé gold"), which appears on some surviving Portsmouth documents of his day and on the tombstones of later members of the family at Newport.

He married, first, August 8, 1654, Elizabeth Spatchurst, who died December 6, 1661; and, second, April 17, 1663, Mary (Gorton) Greene, widow of Peter Greene of Warwick, Rhode Island, and daughter of Samuel Gorton (See GORTON). She died after 1688. A son by his second wife,

John Sanford, born at Portsmouth, June 18, 1672, resided at Little Compton, Rhode Island. He married, first, about 1698, Content Howland (See HOWLAND), and, second, October 9, 1722, Patience Langworthy.

Mary Sanford, a daughter by his first wife, born June 4, 1705, married William Grinnell (See GRINNELL).

SHAW

Anthony Shaw, born _____, lived successively in Boston, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth and Little Compton, Rhode Island. His first three children were born in Boston. On April 20, 1665, he bought of Philip Tabor a house and ten acres in Portsmouth for £ 40 and three hundred good boards. He died August 21, 1705. Married, April 8, 1653, Alice Stonard, daughter of John Stonard. Among their six children was,

Israel Shaw, born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1660. He married, in 1689, _____ Tallman, daughter of Peter Tallman (See TALLMAN). They had thirteen children, including,

Jeremiah Shaw, born June 6, 1700, died July, 1764, who married, April 1, 1725, Phebe Wilbur (See WILBUR). Their daughter,

Prudence Shaw, born September 15, 1744, and Pardon Brownell were married by the Rev. Jonathan Ellis, February 22, 1765. She died January 9, 1823. (See BROWNELL)

1

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), p. 174; James N. Arnold, Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850, First Series (Providence, 1893), IV, Part VI (Little Compton), pp. 12, 53, 158.

1
SIBLEY

John Sibley is said to have come to Massachusetts with Francis Higginson in 1629. He took the oath of freeman September 3, 1634, and was a member of the church in Salem. In 1636 he was a selectman and was granted half an acre of land at Winter Harbor "for the fishing trade and to build on," as well as some acres at Jeffries Creek. For several years he served as a juryman. The Jeffries Creek area of Salem in which he lived was incorporated as Manchester in 1645. He was a constable there in 1647. He died in 1661. Married, Rachel _____. A daughter,

Mary Sibley, born in 1644, married, January 26, 1664, Captain Jonathan Walcott (See WALCOTT). She died December 28, 1683.

1
Arthur S. Walcott, The Walcott Book (Salem, 1925), p.32.

1
SIMMONS

Moses Simmons (Moyses Symonson) came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Fortune", from Leyden, Holland, in 1621, landing on the 9th of November. He is believed to have been the son of William Symonson, who lived near the Pilgrim's church at Leyden. He was very prominent and active in civic affairs at Plymouth and Duxbury. He died in 1691. Married, probably in Duxbury, about 1632, Sarah ². The youngest of their seven children,

John Simmons, who died in 1715, married, November 16, 1699, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, Mercy Pabodie, granddaughter of John and Priscilla Alden (See PABODIE, ALDEN). A son,

William Simmons, who was born in Duxbury, September 24, 1672, and died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1765, married in 1696 Abigail Church (See CHURCH). A daughter,

Lydia Simmons, born at Little Compton, December 15, 1700, married, April 4, 1723, at Little Compton, Joseph Tillinghast (See TILLINGHAST). She died at Newport, Rhode Island, June 29, 1760.

1

Lorenzo Albert Simmons, History of the Simmons Family (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1930), pp.6-9, 12-13, 17, 267.

2

Probably Sarah Chandler, daughter of Roger Chandler, his next door neighbor in Leyden. Roger Chandler married at Leyden, in 1615, Isabel, daughter of James and Susanna Chilton who came in the "Mayflower". Hartford Times, April 6, 1940.

1
SMITH

John Smith, Sr. is difficult to distinguish from several other men of the same name in early 17th century New England records. It seems probable that he came from Sudbury, in Suffolk, but precisely when he emigrated is not known. There is a record, however, of an Alice Smith of Sudbury, age 40, and four Smith children sailing as passengers aboard the ship "Planter" in 1635, who may have been his family. It is certain that he settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts at an early date, and moved from there to Lancaster, of which he was a proprietor in 1653. If Alice Smith of the "Planter" was in fact his wife, he must have married a second time, because his wife's name is given in the Lancaster records as Mary. She died there 27 (10) 1659. Early in 1669 John Smith, Sr. transferred all his property to his son-in-law John Moore of Lancaster (See MOORE), on condition that Moore and his wife Ann "keepe me during my naturall life," for "being old and infirme . . . [I am] not able to improve land, nor to maintayne myself by my labours nor to pay publique charges for my land." He died July 16, 1669. His will mentions four children, John, Richard, Ann, and Alice. His son,

John Smith, Jr. of Sudbury, Massachusetts, may have been the 13 year old boy who accompanied Mrs. Alice Smith on the "Planter" in 1635. He married, October 13, 1647, Sarah Hunt (See HUNT), and died at Sudbury after 1680. They had at least three children, including,

Thomas Smith, born at Sudbury July 29, 1658. He married Abigail _____, who was born at Sudbury June 17, 1657. They continued to 2 reside there until his death on April 9, 1718 and hers on December 9, 1735. Among their six children was;

1

Henry S. Nourse, ed., The Early Records of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1643-1725 (Lancaster, 1884), pp.30, 263, 285-287; Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1903), pp.133, 135, 223, 326; Vital Records of Bolton, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849 (Worcester, 1910), p. 171; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p.422; Anson Titus, Our English Parent Towns; John C. Sanders, "Ezra and Amy G. Smith," The First Land Pioneer, New Series, III (January, 1886); pp82-86; Ezra Smith, Jr. Family Bible.

2

A monument in the Sudbury cemetery erected by a descendant in the 19th century gives the date of Thomas' death as November 2, 1730, and states that Abigail was born June 15, 1657 and died October 10, 1727. See New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIII(April, 1907), p.124.

"There is a tradition that some time early in the settlement of the town, during a severe storm in the spring of the year, several persons came to and were quietly quartered in the barn of one of the Smiths, perhaps Thomas, near where Mr. A. S. Thompson now resides. The unknown visitors were afterwards supposed to have been pirates, from the fact that they were very free with their money, paying liberally for what they obtained from the family. It was said that they threw 'pieces of eight' at the swallows for amusement, and before leaving procured from the house some clothing fitted for bags, and tools for digging. The bags, being filled with something apparently heavy, were carried by them to the wood (continued on next page)

Thomas Smith, who was born December 3, 1679, and probably lived in Sudbury throughout his life. He married Elizabeth _____. They had twelve children, all born at Sudbury, including,

Henry Smith, born April 24, 1724, who resided in Sudbury during the early part of his life, but later moved to Bolton, Massachusetts. He was a private in Capt. Aaron Haynes' Company of Minutemen, which marched from Sudbury to Concord on April 19, 1775, and from there to Cambridge in pursuit of the retreating British. His will was probated, about 1800, at East Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married Lucretia Moore (See MOORE).¹ They had eight children born at Sudbury, including,

Ezra Smith, born January 13, 1754, who served as a Minuteman and soldier in the Revolutionary War, taking part in the battles of Concord Bridge and Bunker Hill. In the spring of 1775 he was a member of Captain John Nixon's Company of Colonel Abijah Pierce's Regiment of Minutemen. The Company was organized in March and drilled regularly. Ezra Smith was present at the drills of March 12, 20, 27, April 3, 10, and 17.

The alarm that British troops were marching toward Concord reached Sudbury between three and four o'clock in the morning on April 19th. Nixon's Company started from the West Side Meeting House. A Company muster roll has survived which lists Ezra Smith among those who "entered the service" on this occasion. As Nixon's men approached Colonel Barrett's house, on their way to Concord, Stephen Barrett, son of the Colonel, met them and warned them of the presence of the British at his house. Thereupon they turned and marched through the fields, arriving at the North Bridge just as the firing began. In the forefront of the Americans as they advanced toward the British soldiers guarding the bridge was Captain Isaac Davis of Acton, who was killed by an enemy volley, a few moments

(continued from preceding page) northerly of the house, and probably buried. The suspected parties soon after left, no one knowing whither they went. Subsequently Mr. Smith received a letter from some pirates that had been captured, convicted, and were about to be executed, requesting him to come and see them, and they would give him information that would be of value to him; but Mr. Smith, with the feeling of distrust for criminals common to those days, paid no regard to the request, and, for aught known, the secret died with the writers and may never be revealed, unless some fortunate person should discover the hiding-place." — Alfred S. Hudson, Annals of Sudbury, Maryland, and Maynard, Middlesex County, Massachusetts (1891), p.70.

1

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (Boston, 1906), XIV, p.410; National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Lineage Book, LXXXI (for 1910), p.140 and CXXII (for 1916), p.307.

before the Redcoats began to retreat. It is recorded that Ezra Smith "stood within a few feet of Capt. Davis when he fell."¹

On April 24, 1775, he enlisted for eight months in Captain David Moore's Company in Colonel John Nixon's Regiment. When the American forces took up their positions on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, the men of Moore's Company, of whom Ezra Smith was one, arrived late and fell in at the left of the redoubt next to Col. James Reed's New Hampshire Regiment.

"The protection of the provincials at this point was weak; no entrenchments were there to protect them from the foe. The most favored had but a few improvised works, hastily constructed after their arrival on the ground, but the position of the regiment in which the Sudbury men served was the most exposed of any in that poorly protected column. A part of the line had not the slightest protection whatever. The only attempt that was made to construct a breastwork was by the gathering of some newly mown hay that was scattered about the place. But they were prevented from the completion of even such a slight breastwork as this. The foe advanced and they had to desist."²

Somewhere among the Sanders family papers, but now mislaid, is a letter written by a kinswoman of Ezra Smith, who recalled hearing him refer to his experiences at Bunker Hill when he was an old man.

According to a deposition made by his brother Thomas, he reenlisted in 1776 for one year. During January and February he was apparently stationed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as first corporal of the Company commanded by Capt. Minot of Westford, but Thomas Smith says, "I was a soldier at White Plains (in 1776) and saw him there in the army." Later in the war, he served for three months guarding prisoners from Burgoyne's army in Cambridge.

1

Statement by Major-General Simon Goodell Griffin quoted in Nelson Pione Association, Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Settlement of Nelson, New Hampshire, 1767-1917 (1917), p. 133. A copy of this publication is in the Library of Congress.

2

Hudson, Sudbury, quoted in Nelson Celebration, p.152.

3

For Ezra Smith's war record, see in addition to Nelson Celebration, pp.132-133, the following sources: Original muster roll of Capt. Nixon's Minutemen, April 19, 1775, in Massachusetts Archives, State House, Boston; Pension records in National Archives (or abstracts in D.A.R. Library, Washington); National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Lineage Book, X (for 1895), p.12, XIV (for 1896), p.194, XXXII (for 1900), p.140, LXXXI (for 1910), p.140, and CXXII (for 1916), p.307.

After the Revolution he moved from Sudbury to Nelson, New Hampshire, where he attained the rank of Captain in the local militia. The large two-story frame farmhouse, with a big central chimney, which he built about 1785 was still standing, though in poor repair, when some of his descendants visited Nelson and took photographs in August 1890. In the summer of 1901, the present writer and his fiancée found nothing at the site but a few bricks and foundation stones.

When Ezra was fifty years old, he pulled up stakes again and moved to Jefferson County, New York, near the eastern end of Lake Ontario. At the time of his death, February 22, 1834, he was residing at Ellisburg, New York, in the home of his son Henry.

He married, January 12, 1779, in Bolton, Massachusetts, Phoebe Walcott (See WALCOTT). She died June 22, 1833. Ezra and Phoebe were buried in the Saxe Cemetery, which is between Ellis Village and Wardwell's Settlement, in the town of Ellisburg. Their graves are marked by a double-arched stone with weeping willows carved in bas-relief upon it. According to pension

1

Letter from Mrs. L. S. Lansing, 318 Sherman Street, Watertown, New York, to David Sanders Clark, July 26, 1937. Mrs. Lansing is a great-great-granddaughter of Ezra Smith.

records in the National Archives, they had four sons and three daughters. Their son,

Ezra Smith, Jr. was born at Keene, New Hampshire, January 30, 1802 and presumably spent his childhood in Jefferson County, New York. At the age of 22, he moved to Huron County, Ohio, arriving there July 24, 1824. "He first settled in Greenwich, where he opened a store and built an ashery. In this enterprise he was so much encouraged that he decided to enlarge his field of operations and take advantage of river privileges and get nearer to a market for the products of his manufactory. Accordingly, after about three years he removed from Greenwich and settled in Peru, in the village of Macksville, where he opened a larger store, rebuilt and enlarged his ashery, erected a grist mill, a saw mill, and a distillery. The product of his ashery was potash or pearlash, so called, of his distillery high-wines and alcohol, and of his grist mill not custom flour alone, but flour for general marketing where ever he could find purchasers. The refuse grain of his distillery enabled him to fatten annually a large number of hogs, so that pork packing became a conspicuous factor in his business. For these varied products he found a market chiefly in Detroit, Mich., and made his shipments from the port of Huron, now of Erie County. All these exports, as well as his imports of dry goods to keep his store in full stock, had to be transported from and to Peru by the slow and arduous process of teaming. His wagons carrying away and bringing back his products kept the roadway between Peru and Huron almost daily traversed, sometimes by one team and sometimes by two or more.

"The founding and maintenance of this store, the building of this ashery, the erection of these mills and distillery involved an immense deal of labor, responsibility and care, and the employment and supervision of a large number of men. The building of the mill-dam and of the mill-race was at that time a formidable undertaking, as the river was then a large and full stream and subject to floods, and engineering art was in its infancy.

"These varied home enterprises, carried on with increasing enlargement and vigor, gave a stir of activity to the village of Macksville that drew towards it the attention and interest of the whole county.

"In the year 1836 he went to Indiana and purchased 500 acres of wild, heavily timbered land at Table Rock, Fountain County, on the Wabash River, where he erected a large mill and still house. Messrs. E. H. Gibbs, Elijah Briggs and Calvin Cole were associated with him in this enterprise which opened a most promising field for business. For the first fifteen months his nephew, Ezra W. Smith, was his partner in this Indiana movement. A new company was then formed and the men before mentioned became associated in the business. The capacity of the mill was 500 barrels of flour a day. The average price paid for wheat at that time in Indiana was 37½ cents a bushel and for corn 20 to 25 cents. The company often purchased as high as 20,000 bushels of corn in a day and fattened a 1,000 hogs yearly. The company also fattened cattle, and to accommodate this part of their enterprise purchased in addition a thousand

acres of prairie and pasture land. Here was built up a great business which had before it a still greater promise.

"In carrying on each and all these varied industries he developed a remarkable character and wrought out a wonderful financial success. He showed himself a ready and accurate discerner of men. He was truly a leader. His rallying word with his employees was always 'come on' rather than 'go'. He never asked a man to do or dare a thing, however risky to health or life, that he was not willing to do or attempt himself.

"In building of the dam for his mills in Peru and in the construction of the race he often worked knee deep in water with his men. Doubtless by such exposures, and subsequently by his too arduous labors, anxieties and enthusiastic devotion to his business, he gradually drew exhaustively upon his reserve forces of vitality and thereby made himself an easy prey to the disease which so prematurely smote him down.

"His character embodied such a fervor, push and energy as irresistably affected all with whom he came in contact, whether in business, or socially. He had a magnetism that won upon all. None respected and loved him more than his humblest employees. . . . He was not only fervent in spirit and diligent in business, but scrupulously honorable and just in all his business relations, and he was as liberal and generous as he was just. . . .

"He was public spirited in the best and broadest sense; he was the heart whose pulse was felt in every enterprise promotive of the public good. He was sympathetic and always tenderly affected toward the suffering and needy. He was benevolent in its truest sense; he helped the poor by employing them, encouraging thereby their industry and thrift and enabling them to help themselves. He was a devoted friend of the school and the church; by his taxes he largely supported the former and by his subscriptions carried at least one-third of all the latter's benevolent contributions. The last two years of his life he was a professed Christian and died sustained and cheered by an unflinching trust in Jesus as his Redeemer."

On December 1, 1829, five years after settling in Peru, he married Amy Grinnell Brownell (See BROWNELL), a young woman "who embodied a character for energy, industry, economy and unselfish devotion to what was pure and true and just, as striking as was his own."

"There is a little romance connected with his earliest relation with Miss Brownell that is not unworthy of a place in this connection. The first time he saw her was on the occasion of a call by her at his store, in company with three other young Misses of the town, for the avowed purpose of purchasing a skein of silk. This was the first meeting of Mr. Smith and Miss Brownell, but busy and hurried as he was, the arch god proved an unfailing archer; his heart became entangled in the skein of silk, out of which was woven the old, old story . . . of a vigorous courtship and a blessed and happy marital union. It was also notable that owing

to the unavoidable absence from the town of the clergyman who was to perform the ceremony, they were married by a Justice of the Peace, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Pardon Wilson, and this Justice of the Peace was Dr. Moses C. Sanders . . . He became their loved and honored family physician, and subsequently . . . his two sons furnished a husband to each one of their eldest daughters.

"For a few years Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived in the little house just at the top of the hill, back or north of his store, and it was here all their children were born to them, but subsequently he built a larger and statelier home just north of this . . . where they lived until his death. . . . This home and family were signalized by the most unselfish devotion, reverent respect and tender love. . . . Father, wife and children were never so happy as when alone together . . . yet they ever extended the largest, warmest and most generous hospitality."

While "just in the prime of years, powers, endeavors and aspirations," he was suddenly stricken ill. "In spite of the best medical and surgical skill the medical staff of the county could afford, he survived only twelve days, breathing his last on the 20th day of January, 1840, aged only 38 years, lacking ten days. His sickness involved great suffering, which he bore with heroic fortitude." After his death "inertia and stagnation slowly but surely settled down over all the business activities of the village."¹

He is buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland.

Children of Ezra and Amy Grinnell (Brownell) Smith:

1. Cornelia Ruth Smith, born at Peru, Ohio, December 2, 1830, of whom below.
2. Albina Grinnell Smith, born at Peru, August 20, 1832; married, October 25, 1854, at Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. John Chapin Sanders (q.v.). She died at Cleveland, August 10, 1894.
3. Anelia Maria Smith, born at Peru, February 1, 1835; died at Peru, February 13, 1836; buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.
4. Mary Phebe Smith, born at Peru, February 10, 1837; died at Peru, February 11, 1839; buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.
5. Mary Ermina Smith, born at Peru, April 22, 1840; died January 27, 1912, at Jacksonville, Illinois.

¹
Quoted passages adapted from J. C. Sanders, "Ezra and Amy G. Smith."

Cornelia Ruth Smith, born at Peru, Ohio, December 2, 1839, attended Miss Emma Willard's famous seminary in Troy, New York. She was married to William Davis Sanders (q.v.) at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 10, 1851, the year he completed his theological studies at Western Reserve. Except for the brief period when her husband held a pastorate in Ravenna, Ohio, their married life was spent in Jacksonville, Illinois; and she continued to reside there following his death in 1897. Some idea of the affectionate regard in which she was held by her Jacksonville neighbors can be gained from the following account which appeared in the local paper the day after she died, in her 86th year.

"Mrs. Sanders . . . made, with her scholarly husband, her own distinctive place in the attractively intellectual and social life of the college community - a place which she has maintained with undiminished influence for over sixty years.

"Into the successive and successful periods of Mr. Sanders' professional career as pastor and preacher, as instructor in Illinois College, and as head of the young ladies 'Athenaeum,' and 'Illinois Conservatory of Music,' both of which he founded, Mrs. Sanders threw herself with a spirit of enthusiastic cooperation, and she delighted in the social atmosphere which was, in this way, created for her home. From the beginning, her interest in, and devotion to her church has been un-failing.

"It will be difficult to speak of the strength and the charm of Mrs. Sanders' character, and of its influence, in terms adequate to the warmth and depth of appreciation universally felt for it, without seeming to do violence to that sensitive reserve which was one of her prominent characteristics.

"Her childlike simplicity of spirit; her vigorous interest in life; her twinkling sense of humor; her phenomenal thoughtfulness for others, even in her hours of pain; her unstinting hospitality; her passionate love for children and for flowers; the delicacy of her sympathy; the steadfastness and warmth of her affection; her gratefulness for any smallest favor; yes - her very spirit of self-effacement itself compelled attention to her, in spite of her desire to avoid it.

"In a peculiar sense Mrs. Sanders belongs to the community; she has herself fastened our claim upon her, for no other place in Jacksonville has such a history of hospitalities as the quaint and familiar yellow house, with its lawn, great trees, old fashioned gardens without and its long vista of social memories within.

"From the days when, elsewhere, lawn parties were unknown, the street before her house would be lined with the interested and curious watching the gay scene of gathered companies on the Sanders' lawn, - to the last years of Mrs. Sanders' life, her house has been the most frequent social meeting place of college faculty, literary clubs, Ladies Education society, mission circles, and its chambers have been the

refuge of the wayfaring preacher, the traveling missionary, the convention delegate, and the weary and worried pastor. Dearest of all, perhaps, were the little children, or the young people - who responded instinctively to the tender, motherly, but still youthful receptiveness of their loving little hostess.

"And as her house, so also her garden! Dear for and in themselves as they were to herself, they were for others quite as truly; so that there was never a day that missed the flow of benefaction to the sick in hospital or weary chamber, to the beloved friend in health, to the needy or to the neighbor, or the returned traveler, to the lonely - or the child.

"This recital, so unnecessary for the people who have lived beside her here, will be allowed as a glad but insufficient recognition of a debt and a feeling of loss the entire community would acknowledge. It is proof again, moreover, of the gentleness that makes great; . . . In all the qualities of person; manners, mind, heart, ideals, and spirit, Mrs. Sanders represented, among us, the gentlewoman of a past generation, and of a type rare enough now, but, we hope, not altogether extinct." ¹

She died at her home, 1011 West State Street, October 7, 1916.

¹

Jacksonville Daily Journal, October 8, 1916.

1
SNOW

Nicholas Snow came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the "Anne" in the latter part of July, 1623. He resided in Plymouth (where he was admitted as a freeman in 1633) until early in 1645, when with Mr. Thomas Prentice (previously and afterward governor), John Deane, Josiah Cook, Richard Higgins, John Smalley, and Edward Bangs, he settled Nauset (afterward called Eastham) on Cape Cod. In 1646 the settlement was made a town. The same year he was elected town clerk. He served as such for 17 years. He was a deputy to the General Court for three years from 1648 and one of the selectmen for seven years from 1663. He resided at Skaket, now Orleans. He died in Eastham, November 15, 1676. Married, between 1623 and May 22, 1627, Constance Hopkins, who was a passenger on the "Mayflower" (See HOPKINS). Among their children were,

1. Mark Snow, who was born at Plymouth May 9, 1628. He was one of those in Plymouth between 16 and 60 who were stated to be able to bear arms in August 1643. He moved with his father to Eastham, where he was town clerk for 14 years from 1663, succeeding his father, one of the selectmen 18 years from 1667, and a deputy to the General Court six years from 1675. He was captain of the militia company in 1659. Died in Eastham in 1694/95. Married, first, January 18, 1654/55, at Eastham, Anna Cook (See COOK); second, January 9, 1660/61, Jane Prentice, daughter of Governor Thomas Prentice.

2. Lieutenant Joseph Snow, who was born about 1634, probably at Plymouth. He died January 3, 1722/23. Married Mary _____, who was alive in 1717.

Anna Snow, daughter of Mark and Anna (Cook) Snow, born July 7, 1656, married February 14, 1683, Eldad Atwood (See ATWOOD). She died in 1714.

Stephen Snow, son of Lieutenant Joseph and Mary Snow, was born in Eastham, February 24, 1681. He died probably in 1769. Married in Eastham, July 12, 1705, Margaret Elkins. A daughter,

Margaret Snow, born in Eastham, May 14, 1706, married, February 15, 1728, Eldad Atwood, son of the man of the same name who was the husband of Anna Snow (above) (See ATWOOD). After his death, Margaret married, second, in 1760, Isaac Thayer, and, third, Joseph Loring.

1

James W. Hawes, Nicholas Snow of Eastham and Some of His Descendants (Yarmouthport, Mass., 1916), pp. 1-10; Mrs. M. I. T. Alden, "The Snow Genealogy," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XLVII (January, 1893), pp. 81-86, 188, XLIX (October, 1895), 451.

STAFFORD

Thomas Stafford, born 1605, of Warwickshire, England, is said to have been in Plymouth, Massachusetts as early as 1626. He was a miller, and it is claimed that he built the first mill in this country for grinding corn by water. His name was on the list of inhabitants admitted to Newport, Rhode Island after May 20, 1638, and he soon received a grant of 17 acres there. On June 7, 1652 he became a townsman of Warwick, Rhode Island, and in 1655 was a freeman. In 1673 he served as deputy. He died in 1677. Married, Elizabeth _____, who survived him. The second of their five children,

Samuel Stafford, born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1636, was a deputy in 1670, 1672, 1674, 1679, 1682, 1686, 1690, and 1705. In 1674 and again in 1686 he was elected Assistant, but refused to serve. On September 1, 1700, he gave 6 shillings toward building a Quaker Meeting-house at Mashapaug. He died March 20, 1718. Married Mercy Westcott (See WESTCOTT). They had nine children. A daughter,

Freelove Stafford, born _____, died _____, married Joseph Tillinghast (See TILLINGHAST).

1

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1937), pp.384-387.

TABOR

Philip Tabor, who was born about 1605, contributed plank to the building of the fort at Boston, April 1, 1634, and was admitted as a freeman May 14th of the same year. At this time he was a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts. He was one of the proprietors of Yarmouth, January 7, 1638/39. In 1639/40 he was a deputy to the Plymouth court. From Yarmouth he removed to Martha's Vineyard, and thence to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was a freeman in 1656. He removed to Providence about 1662. At Portsmouth and Providence, he served as commissioner, constable, and assessor, and in 1663 was on a committee "in relation to raising money to be paid John Clarke by the colony for his services as Agent to England." He died before 1682. Married, first, Lydia Masters (See MASTERS); second, Jane _____, who survived him. A daughter by his first wife,

Lydia Tabor, born _____, died after 1718, married April 16, 1664, Pardon Tillinghast (See TILLINGHAST). She married, second, November 4, 1718, Samuel Mason.

1

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), p.195; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p.445.

TALLMAN

Talemann, apparently of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, was born about 1558. He married _____, and had, among others,

Henry Tallman, of Hamburg, born, probably in Schleswig-Holstein, about 1586. He was a resident of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, as late as March 24, 1619, and probably lived for several years after that date. He probably married Anna _____.

Peter Tallman, probably a son of Henry, was born, it is thought, in Hamburg, about 1623. On August 14, 1646, he was admitted a burgher of the city, as the son of a burgher, but in 1647 emigrated from Hamburg to the Island of Barbados. A few years later, accompanied by his wife Ann, her brother Robert Hill, and her mother, he migrated to Rhode Island, arriving in Newport at least as early as May, 1650. On November 18, 1650, as "Peter Talman of Newport on Rhode Island, Apothecary," he gave a power of attorney to his friend Mr. John Elton to collect what was due him from "Mr. Samuel Maverick of Noddles Iland in the Massachusetts, gent.," and "to take upp & to seaze uppon a Negro man of mine w^{ch} I am informed is wthin the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. The Negroe is named Mingoe & but a yong man & hath the marke of I:P: on his left shoulder: & did unlawfully dept from my house in Newport about six months since." Not long thereafter, he moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was a landowner and merchant, and was a freeman in 1655. He was one of the early purchasers of land on Martha's Vineyard, and was very active in the settlement of the island. He also appears in the Connecticut records under date of May 20, 1652, where he is called "Dutchman". He bought lands from the Indians within the bounds of Plymouth Colony, and was apparently for some time at Flushing, on Long Island. From 1655 to 1658 his name frequently occurs in the court records of New Amsterdam, where he sometimes acted as interpreter between the English and the Dutch. He purchased a considerable amount of land in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and neighboring towns, but Portsmouth remained his principal place of residence throughout the latter part of his life. In 1661 he became General Solicitor for the Colony of Rhode Island. He was a commissioner for Portsmouth to the federated government of Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick in 1661-62, and from 1662 to 1665 served as deputy to the General Assembly. He died in 1708. He married, first, in the Parish of Christ Church, Barbados, January 2, 1649, Ann Hill,² whom he divorced in Rhode Island in May 1665; second (marriage settlement dated July 24, 1665) Joan Briggs, of Taunton, then in Plymouth Colony; and, third, about 1686, Esther _____.

Tallman, daughter of Peter by his first wife, born about 1664, married about 1684 William Wilbore (See WILBORE). She died before 1732.

Tallman, daughter of Peter by his second wife, born about 1674, married about 1689 Israel Shaw (See SHAW).

G. Andrews Moriarty, "The Tallman Family," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXXV (January, 1931), pp. 69-74; John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), pp. 196-197; William M. Emery, Honorable Peleg Tallman (Boston, 1935), pp. 191-194.

THAYER

(1)

John Thayer was one of the twenty-six tenants who made presentment of the customs of the Manor of Thornbury, in the western part of Gloucestershire, near Bristol, about the middle of the 16th century. He died February 11, 1561/62. He and his wife Constans (or Johana) _____ had seven children, including,

(2)

John Thayer born at Thornbury _____, who died October 12, 1584. He married, before 1557, Mary _____. Among his fifteen children was,

(1)

Richard Thayer, born August 2, 1562, died November 10, 1590, who married, first, Ann (Gibbs?) and, second, _____ (Dinervy?). The tenth of his sixteen children, and the sixth by his second wife was,

(2)

Richard Thayer, who was born at Thornbury April 5, 1601. He came to America in 1641, bringing eight children, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, as a cordwainer. He sold a tract of land to his son Richard in 1648. At some date now unknown, he moved to Boston, and died before 1668. He married, first, at Thornbury, April 5, 1624, Dorothy Mortimore; second, Jane, widow of John Parker. Two of his children (both presumably by his first wife) were,

(3)

1. Richard Thayer, his eldest son, who was baptized in England, February 10, 1625, and died in Braintree, December 4, 1705. He was married to Dorothy Pray (See PRAY), December 24, 1651, by Mr. Thomas Flynt of Concord.

2. Deborah Thayer, who married April 11, 1653, Thomas Faxon (See FAXON). She died May 31, 1662.

(1)

(3)

Nathaniel Thayer, son of Richard and Dorothy (Pray) Thayer, a "house wright", was born in Braintree January 1, 1657/58, and married, May 27, 1679, Hannah Hayden (See HAYDEN). He lived about a mile south of the South Braintree meetinghouse, on the road to East Randolph. He was a "man of property and respectability". He died March 28, 1726. A son,

(2)

Nathaniel Thayer, who also lived in South Braintree, married, first, January 25, 1704, Sarah Wales (See WALES), second, January 13, 1708/09, Relief Hyde, and, third, Sarah _____. He died January 3, 1752. A daughter by his first wife,

Joanna Thayer, baptized August 18, 1706, married William Cheney at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 20, 1726.

1

Braintree Vital Records; Charles Henry Pope, The Cheney Genealogy (Boston, 1897), p.70; Luis Thayer Ojeda, Genealogy of the Descendants of William Turpin Thayer of Bellingham (Valparaiso, 1933?), pp.5-6; John Adams Vinton, The Vinton Memorial (Boston, 1858), pp.355-358.

THOMPSON

Dr. Gideon Thompson was a physician in Saratoga County, New York, early in the 19th Century. Extensive efforts to trace his ancestry have been unsuccessful,² and very little has been found concerning him in local records. In 1803 he contributed to the building fund of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Charlton. He was also an early member of the Saratoga County Medical Society, which was organized at Ballston Spa in July, 1806. In all probability he was the Gideon Thompson of Charlton who is listed in the U.S. Census of 1810 as head of a household consisting of one male 45 years of age or older (presumably himself), one female between 26 and 45 (presumably his wife), one male between 10 and 16, one male between 16 and 26, one female between 10 and 16, and two females between 16 and 26 (presumably his children). A daughter,

Harriet Maria Thompson was born at Ballston Spa January 24, 1798. On September 18, 1815, at the age of 17, she was married in Manchester, New York, to Dr. Moses Chapin Sanders (q.v.), who had studied medicine under her father. She died at Peru, Ohio, October 20, 1829.

1

Records of St. Paul's Church, Charlton, cited by Henry C. Ritchie, Town Historian of Charlton, in letter to David Sanders Clark, October 1, 1955; George Baker Andersen, Our County and Its People, a Description and Biographical Record of Saratoga County, New York (1899), p.165; MS 1810 U.S. Census Records of New York State, XVI, p.754, in National Archives; Elizabeth Sanders Chase, MS Account of Moses Chapin Sanders, October 7, 1908.

2

Elisha and Dorcas (Wright) Thompson of Goshen, Connecticut, had a son, Dr. Gideon Thompson, who was born February 23, 1761. No evidence has been discovered, however, that he was the man who lived in Saratoga County. For more information on the Connecticut Thompsons see Memorials of the Families of Mr. James Thompson and Dea. Augustus Thompson of Goshen, Connecticut (Hartford, 1854); New Haven Genealogical Magazine, VII; A.G. Hibbard, History of Goshen, Connecticut (1897); and Donald Lines Jacobus, "Notes on Thompson Families of Connecticut," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXVI (July, 1912), pp.197-209.

THURSTON

Edward Thurston, born in 1617, was a Quaker who settled in Newport, Rhode Island. In 1655 he was made a freeman, and in 1663 he was chosen Commissioner. Between 1667 and 1686 he served twelve times as Deputy. On August 26, 1786 he and other Quakers signed an address to the King regarding the writ of Quo Warranto. They desired to be excused from bearing arms, being a peaceable people and "willing to pay all just rates and duties for carrying on the commonwealth's affairs." On January 30, 1690, with five other Assistants and Deputy Governor Greene, he "wrote a letter to William and Mary, congratulating them on their accession to the crown and informing them that since the deposition of Sir Edmond Andros, the former government under the charter had been re-assumed, mentioning also the seizure of Andros, in Rhode Island, on his flight from confinement in Massachusetts, and his return to Massachusetts on demand of that colony." He died March 1, 1707. Married, in June 1647, Elizabeth Mott (See MOTT). Among their twelve children was,

Jonathan Thurston, born January 4, 1659, who removed from Newport to Little Compton, Rhode Island, and later to Dartmouth, Massachusetts. On June 3, 1684 he was a member of the Grand Jury in Little Compton. He died in 1740, leaving an estate inventoried at 1,357 pounds, 11 shillings. He married Sarah _____, but the extraordinary size of his family (18 children!) and the length of time from the birth of his first child to that of his last suggests that he may have had two wives of the same name. A daughter,

Mary Thurston, born March 20, 1685, married, July 6, 1706, Lieutenant George Brownell (See BROWNELL).

1

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), p.201.

THURSTON

John Thurston, 36, and his wife, Margaret _____, 32, from Wrentham, England, sailed for Massachusetts aboard the ship "Mary Anne" in 1637. Two children made the voyage with them. "The family settled at Dedham, but came to Medfield among the first, and had a house there in 1652. The homestead was near that now [i.e. 1886] owned by James Hewins, with a field opposite. He very early owned land in what is now Norfolk or Wrentham, as in 1655 he had leave to make a bridge over 'Stop River' 'from his meadow in Dedham bounds.' This was no doubt the old bridge on the road from Medfield to Wrentham: it bore the name of Thurston's Bridge for years afterward. He frequently served in town offices: in 1652, he was on the committee for laying out the necessary highways; in 1658, he was to make the seats about the table in the meeting-house; in 1661, he was to assist in the delicate and important work of seating persons in the meeting-house; in 1675, he was engaged to keep a school for 10s. a week, or 7s., if paid in money. He also served on the board of selectmen eight years." He died in 1685; his wife, in 1662. The second of their eight children was,

John Thurston, baptized in Wrentham, England, in 1635, who lived on his father's homestead in Medfield. He was chosen deacon in 1699, and representative to the General Court in 1697 and 1702. He died in 1712. Married in 1660 Mary Wood (See WOOD). They had seven children, including

Bethiah Thurston, who was born at Medfield, April 30, 1671/72, and died March 2, 1744, at Mendon, Massachusetts. She married, March 25, 1691, at Medfield, Captain Seth Chapin (See CHAPIN).

1

William S. Tilden, History of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, 1650-1886 (Boston, 1887), pp.495-496

TILLINGHAST

Pardon Tillinghast was born at Severn Cliffs, County Sussex, near Beachy Head, England, in 1622. "Little is known of his early history, but tradition says that he was a freeholder and started life as a shopkeeper. . . . Non-conformist, heart and soul, tradition has it that on the outbreak of the civil war he joined the army of Cromwell, in which case he may have taken part in the battles of Edgehill and Marston Moor.

"At any rate, whether subject to persecution because living in that part of England still loyal to the king, or despairing of any peaceful solution of the controversy in which the country was plunged, he finally, at the age of about twenty-three, left his home and friends to seek a new home in the wilderness of America, where he would be free to think what he liked, and say what he thought.

"Seven years before Pardon came to this decision, Roger Williams had been driven out of Massachusetts on account of his so-called 'dangerous doctrine' that every man had a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and had founded a plantation at the head of Narragansett Bay which he named Providence 'in grateful remembrance of God's providence to me in my distress.' Acquiring from the Indian Chiefs the land upon which the city is now built, it was his intention to make the colony a place where persons who were harassed elsewhere for their religious beliefs could find a home and be free from persecution. A colony composed of such persons must have appealed to young Tillinghast, who accordingly joined hands with them soon after landing in America in 1643, or thereabouts, and he continued here, with a brief intermission, for over seventy-five years, until his death."

"The early records of the Town of Providence show that business rather than agriculture appealed to him during his life in Providence, since one of the first public records of the affairs of the early town sets forth the fact that he was allowed ten shillings for the use of his boat.

"In 1679 he was granted, on his petition, twenty square feet for building him a store house, with privileges of a wharf over and against his dwelling house. This was the first wharf built in the Town of Providence, and was the beginning of the most extensive commercial transactions done at this time in the town.

"The public records show that with his business enterprises, his political and pastoral duties, he must have led a very active life. That he had the confidence of his fellow citizens in a marked degree is shown by the fact that he was a representative from Providence in the Colonial

Quotations from John Avery Tillinghast and Frederick Wheaton Tillinghast, A Little Journey to the Home of Elder Pardon Tillinghast (Providence, 1908), pp. 7-8, 11-15, 19. Additional facts from John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), pp. 201-204; Lorenzo Albert Simmons, History of the Simmons Family (Lincoln, Nebraska, 1930), p. 267.

Assembly for six years, a member of the Town Council for nineteen years, and Town Treasurer of Providence for four years. As to his religious standing in the colony . . . there can be no question.

"The First Baptist Church had been founded by Roger Williams immediately upon his coming here in 1636. According to its early records, the members at first met in a grove, unless the weather was wet and stormy, when they assembled in private houses. For over sixty years the church had no meeting house of its own, although there were no fewer than three thousand people scattered over Providence in the year 1700, mostly Baptists and Quakers. . . . At about this time, probably since 1638, the minister of the Church was Pardon Tillinghast, he being the sixth successor to Roger Williams, who had separated from the church shortly after his connection with it; and in the year 1700 the pastor showed his affection for the church by building its first house of worship in America, upon a lot owned by him on the west side of North Main Street, nearly opposite Star Street. According to tradition it was a rude affair, in the shape of a hay cap, with a fire place in the middle, the smoke escaping from a hole in the roof. At first the pastors of this church received but little for their services, and that little was received through voluntary contributions. Some of the elders even doubted their right to receive anything. Governor Jenckes, however, in a letter which is still in existence at the rooms of the Historical Society, wrote as follows - 'Elder Tillinghast taught that it was the duty of the church to contribute toward the maintenance of the elders who labored in the word and doctrine of Christ; and although for his own part he would take nothing, yet it remained the church's duty to be performed to such as might succeed him.' "

"In the words of a local historian, 'he was as liberal a preacher as could be asked for, since he preached for nothing and threw a meeting house and lot into the church treasury.' "

He died January 29, 1718. Married, first, _____ Butterworth; second, Lydia Tabor (See TABOR). One of nine children by his second wife,

Joseph Tillinghast, born December 16, 1669, lived in Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, and was probably a merchant. He died December 1, 1763. Married Freelove Stafford (See STAFFORD). A son,

Joseph Tillinghast, born 1703, died 1779, married, first, April 4, 1723, at Little Compton, Rhode Island, Lydia Simmons (See SIMMONS), who died June 29, 1760 at Newport, and, second, October 9, 1760, Mary Cranston, who survived him. He was a merchant at Tiverton and Newport. A daughter by his first wife,

Lydia Tillinghast, born 1745, married, June 17, 1762, at Newport, Rhode Island, William Grinnell (See GRINNELL). She died at Newport, July 22, 1776.

TUCKER

John Tucker, yeoman, is said to have come over in the "Mary and John". He was a proprietor of Watertown, Massachusetts, before 1636, but subsequently removed to Hingham. He died August 5, 1661. Married, first, _____, who died May 23, 1644; second, June 11, 1649, Ann, widow of William Nolton or Knowlton, who died October 8, 1675. A daughter by his first wife,

Mary Tucker, baptized October 8, 1640, married, December 30, 1660, Joseph Church (See CHURCH). She died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, March 21, 1710.

1

John A. Church, Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, Mass. (Rutland, 1913), p. 14; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p. 463.

WALCOTT

William Walcott was the captain of a ship which sailed from the Devonshire coast. In a money suit brought against him, he was said to have been of Stoke Teignhead, near Teignmouth and Torquay, and master at one time of the ship called "Goodwill and Prosper" of London. He was admitted as a freeman in Salem, Massachusetts in 1636, and was granted land there. But his irresponsibility and obstinacy, and the independent attitude which he assumed toward the colonial authorities, coupled with the fact that he was a disbeliever in infant baptism, led to his being forced to depart in about 1644/45, leaving his family behind. He appears later on the records of Ferrylands, Newfoundland, in 1648. He married, before 1643, Alice Ingersoll (See INGERSOLL). Issue, among others,

Captain Jonathan Walcott, who was born between March 1639 and March 1640. "There is a family tradition that he took an active part in the fighting in King Philip's War, 1675-1676, and there is in the possession of one of his descendants, Charles Walcott, of Cambridge, Mass., a spontoon which is said to have been made in England and presented to him for his services. This spontoon has a head of wrought iron and is cut with the initials 'I.W.' and the date '1679.' In 1686 he was promoted in the Village Foot Company from sergeant to lieutenant and in 1689 he received his commission as captain. He was sworn in as tythingman January 20, 1679/80, held the office of constable of Salem in 1681, and was appointed with his father-in-law, Thomas Putnam, in 1680, to "supply the place of deacons in the church," a position which he held until 1686. He took the oath as freeman April 18, 1690. By occupation he was a wheelwright. In Salem he was a near neighbor of the Reverend Samuel Parris in whose house the witchcraft delusion had its inception, and his 17 year old daughter, Mary Walcott, was one of the deluded "accusing girls" upon whose testimony several "witches" were sentenced to death. Captain Walcott died December 16, 1699. He married, first, January 26, 1664, Mary Sibley (See SIBLEY), who died December 28, 1683; married, second, April 22, 1685, Deliverance, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Holyoke) Putnam, who was born September 5, 1656. Issue, by first wife, six children; by second wife, seven. The eldest child of Jonathan and Mary was,

John Walcott, who was born in Salem, December 7, 1666. He was a yeoman and a carpenter. When a force was being prepared to march to the relief of the settlements in Maine after the threatened Indian attack on Wells and the burning of Saco, in May, 1690, Major Bartholomew Gedney wrote to the Governor: "I shall march the Soldiers under the leading of John Walkutt, son of Capt. Walkut of Salem Village who finding much difficulty for his father to procure men on such a Soddine he with twoo Stout young men more of the village volontaire suplied. (this Walkut hath served) a sergtt already against the Enemy. Would have him encouraged according to his Merritt beleive he may be at least a Sergt. . . ." He

1A

Arthur S. Walcott, The Walcott Book (Salem, Mass., 1925), pp.7-9, 13-16, 20-22, 25-32, 34-37, 48, 59

died in March 1737/38. Married, first, Mary _____, who was still living in 1711; married, second, October 29, 1717, Elizabeth, probably the daughter of William Perkins of Topsfield. Issue, all by first wife, seven children, the youngest being,

Jabez Walcott, yeoman, born September 21, 1711, at Salem. He was a wheelwright like his grandfather. Soon after his marriage to Lydia Flint on May 29, 1733, he removed to Stow, Massachusetts, and there bought a farm near the Marlboro boundary which was still in the possession of his descendants, the Hallocks, at least as recently as 1925. He died in Stow, November 27, 1781. His wife Lydia was born April 25, 1709 and died February 4, 1810, at the age of over 100. Their gravetones are in the burial ground at South Stow Village. The eldest of their six children,

Jesse Walcott, born in Salem, February 27, 1734, removed with his parents to Stow when an infant and lived on a farm near the Marlboro-Bolton line. He served in the Revolutionary War. In June 1776 he was among the signers of an enlistment agreement by which each engaged himself to serve until December 1, 1776, unless sooner discharged, to provide his own firearm, and to march with the utmost dispatch to New York. On July 22, 1776, he was a member of Captain Jonathan Houghton's company, and his name appears upon a company receipt given to the captain for wages for October and November 1776, and travel allowance home, dated Bolton, December 4, 1776. In the spring of 1778, probably on the 13th of May, he was mustered in as a member of Captain Houghton's company in Colonel Josiah Whitney's Second Worcester County Regiment to serve in the Continental Army for the term of nine months. He arrived at Fishkill, June 4, 1778, but was subsequently discharged by the Muster Master General as unfit for service, possibly because he was lame. From July 30 to September 13, 1778, however, he appears to have served in the Rhode Island campaign as a private in Captain Manassah Sawyer's company, in Colonel Josiah Whitney's Regiment, when an attempt was made to recover Newport with the aid of Admiral d'Estaing's fleet. In the army records he is described as being 5 feet 9 inches tall and as having a light complexion. He died at Bolton in 1784 (or 1794). Married, intentions published May 24, 1755, Rebecca Conant (See CONANT). They had nine children, including,

Phebe Walcott, born December 1, 1758, at Marlboro, Massachusetts, who married, January 12, 1779, in Bolton, Captain Ezra Smith (See SMITH). She died January 23, 1833, and was buried in the Saxe Cemetery in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N.Y.²

2

Information on place of burial from Mrs. L. S. Lansing, 318 Sherman Street, Watertown, N.Y., July 26, 1937.

1
WALES

(1)

Nathaniel Wales, a shipwright, came over in the "James" from Bristol, England, in 1635 with the Reverend Richard Mather; and is mentioned in the minister's journal. He owned land, and was a member of the church, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was made a freeman on November 2nd of the same year. After living in Dorchester for many years, he removed to Boston, where he and his wife were received into the church on 3 (1) 1651. He died at Boston, December 4, 1661. Married, Susan Greenaway (See GREENAWAY). One of his three children was,

(2)

Nathaniel Wales, born in England _____, who removed to Boston with his father, and became a ship carpenter there. He died in Boston, May 20, 1662. Married _____. He had several children, including,

(3)

3

Nathaniel Wales. "When Nathaniel removed from Boston to Braintree, or when he was married is unknown. But it must have been soon after 1670, as we find all his children, fifteen in number, recorded in Braintree at the time of their birth. His occupation was that of a weaver. . . . He was deacon of the First Congregational Church in Quincy, and was ordained Ruling Elder of the same church, February 27, 1701. When the people of the then south part of the town, wished to be set off as a separate precinct, he remained with the old church, probably from the position he occupied, although evidently favorable to it, as he signed a petition giving his full consent and willingness, that they should be a congregation by themselves. He served the town as selectman for ^{the} years 1693, 1695, 1696, 1697, and 1700. He was also elected Representative in 1696, for which he received as compensation the sum of six pounds." He died March 23, 1718, and was buried in the old burial ground at Quincy. Married Joanna Faxon (See FAXON). A daughter,

Sarah Wales, who was born March 11, 1680, married, January 25, 1704, Nathaniel Thayer (See THAYER).

1

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p. 474; Samuel A. Bates, "Elder Nathaniel Wales," Braintree Observer, June 12, 1880; Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, History of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts (Boston, 1859), p. 137.

WALTON

Sir William de Walton, Knight and Baronet, of Stepel Bumpstead, Essex, was a Member of Parliament in 1305, 1310, and 1311. A son,

Sir John de Walton of Stepel/sic/ Bumpstead, was High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1331. The younger of his two sons,

Sir Thomas de Walton of Essex was Secretary to Joan, "The Fair Maid of Kent," wife of Edward the Black Prince and mother of Richard II, from 1328 to 1385. He married Elizabeth Aspall, daughter of Sir Robert Aspall. She married; second, John, second Lord of Tiblot. Sir Thomas and Elizabeth had two sons. The elder,

John de Walton obtained the Manor of Great Staughton in Huntingdonshire. He was a Member of Parliament in 1393 and 1394, and was presented at a great council of state in 1401. The eldest of his four sons,

Sir Thomas de Walton of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, was born in 1370. He was Member of Parliament for Huntingdonshire in 1397, 1400, 1402, November 1414, 1420, and 1422, and for Bedfordshire in May 1414, 1419, 1425, and 1432. He was also Sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1415-16, 1428-29, and 1432-33, and Chamberlain of North Wales in 1422. On May 2, 1425 he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. He died in 1437. His wife was Alana Burrey of Wales. One of their three sons,

Richard Walton (who dropped the "de") died in 1463. His son,

William Walton was a brewer. His will was filed in 1493. A son,

William Walton, whose will was filed in 1534, married Elizabeth Dunstone. The eldest of their four sons,

James Walton died in 1561. His son,

William Walton, married Margaret Dyer, daughter of Andrew Dyer. A son,

Andrew Walton, married Joan Clercks, at St. Michael's, Queenshithe, November 18, 1562. A son,

William Walton, married Anne Mays at St. Botolph, Bishopgate, February 8, 1581/82. A son,

Robert Walton, married (March 26, 1604?) Margaret Fitzwilliams. A son,

The Reverend William Walton was born in 1605 according to one source.

Boston Transcript, January 22, 1913; Dictionary of National Biography, LIX, p. 279; Joshiah Proctor Walton, Walton Family Records, 1598-1898 (Muscatine, Iowa, 1898); James B. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1862), IV, p. 405; MS. Walton Pedigree said to be prepared by Mrs. Dunbar, presented to New England Historic Genealogical Society February 8, 1934; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XIX (Jan. 1875), p. 66.

and about 1598 according to another. The latter date appears more plausible as this would make him in his late teens when he entered Emanuel College, Cambridge, which he is known to have done on February 18, 1617/18. He received his B.A. degree in 1621 and his M.A. in 1625.

Apparently he was married not long after leaving Cambridge, but the identity of his wife is a matter of some uncertainty. One source identifies her as Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of George Tilley of Pomlington, Somerset.² Another writer, however, says that she was Elizabeth Cooke, daughter of William and Martha (White) Cooke of Stratton, England.³ This second theory is especially interesting because Elizabeth Cooke was a niece of the Reverend John White of Dorchester, backer of Roger Conant's settlement at Cape Ann in 1625 and one of the chief founders of the Massachusetts Bay Company. (See CONANT)

Walton began his ministerial career as a curate at Seaton, Devonshire, probably in 1627. About 1633 he was dismissed from his living for non-conformity, and embarked for New England with his family a year or so later. They settled first at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he drew a house lot in September 1635 and was admitted as a freeman on March 3, 1636. In 1638 he moved to Marblehead, and continued to serve as the minister there for the next 30 years. Toward the latter part of his life, he may have taught part of each season at Manchester, Massachusetts. As a proprietor of Jeffrey's Cove in Manchester, he was active in persuading the colonial government to authorize incorporation of the town in 1645. He died September 6, 1658 and was buried September 9. A daughter,

Elizabeth Walton, was born at Seaton, Devonshire, October 27, 1629. She married, first, Lot Conant; and, second, January 10, 1681/82, in Lynn, Massachusetts, Andrew Mansfield, her son by her first marriage, John Conant, having married Andrew's daughter, Bethia Mansfield, nearly four years previously. (See CONANT and MANSFIELD).

NOTE: The line of descent from Sir William de Walton to Robert Walton was derived from the MS Walton Pedigree. Authorities which this document cites for the generations covered are: "Morant, History of Essex, II, pp.349-517, 558; Stephens, Dictionary of National Biography, LIX, p.279; "Marriage Licenses Bishop of London H.C. vol. 25"; and Vivian, Devonshire, p.747. It is recommended that readers regard this line of descent with some caution.

2

MS Walton Pedigree.

3

Forston Transcript, January 22, 1913.

WARREN

Richard Warren, born about 1580, was a passenger on the "Mayflower" and a signer of the Compact. He had previously been a merchant in London, where he had married, about 1605, Elizabeth March. By 1620 he and his wife had acquired five daughters ranging in age from about 12 to about 2. Very wisely, he did not attempt to bring this large young family with him.

After the "Mayflower" reached Cape Cod, he and Stephen Hopkins (a.x.) were members of the party which set out on the 6th of December to find a suitable place for a permanent settlement. On the 8th they had a brief encounter with hostile Indians, and on the 11th sailed into Plymouth Harbor. Then, writes William Bradford, "They sounded the harbor, and found it fitt for shipping; and marched into the land, and found diverse cornfields, and little running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for situation: at least it was the best they could find, and the season, and their present necessitie, made them glad to accepte of it. So they returned to their shipp againe with this news to the rest of their people, which did much comfort their harts."

In March 1624 the Plymouth planters decided to entrust their affairs to a council composed of Governor Bradford and five assistants. This council performed all functions of government, not only executive but legislative and judicial as well, with the governor having a "duble voyce" in all matters. With one exception the names of the assistant governors who were elected prior to 1633 are not recorded. It seems probable, however, that Richard Warren served as an assistant governor from 1624 until his death in 1628.

Bradford's nephew, Nathaniel Morton, describes him as "grave Richard Warren," "a man of integrity, justice and uprightness, of piety and serious religion," and, "a useful instrument during the short time he lived, bearing a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of the plantation."

Mrs. Warren and the five girls came to Plymouth aboard the "Anne" in the summer of 1623. "A study of the early Plymouth records leads to the conclusion that she was a woman of force and social position in the community, and she is therein usually spoken of as 'Mistress' Elizabeth Warren, a designation by no means common." She was rated in the Plymouth tax list of 1637/33, and was one of the first purchasers of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. She died at Plymouth (or Hingham) October 2, 1673, "aged above ninety years". A daughter,

Elizabeth Warren, born in England about 1616, who came on the "Anne" with her mother, married Richard Church (See CHURCH), at Plymouth, before March 14, 1635. She died at Hingham, Massachusetts, March 9, 1669/70.

George Ernest Bowman, "Richard Warren and His Descendants," The Mayflower Descendant, III (1901), pp.45-51; Mrs. Washington A. Roobling, "Richard Warren of the Mayflower, and Some of His Descendants," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LV (Jan. 1901), pp.70-72, 75; Hubert Kinney Shaw, Families of the Pilgrims (Boston, 1956), p.151; George F. Willison, Saints and Strangers (New York, c.1945), pp.241-242, 442, 450; John A. Church, Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, Mass. (Rutland, 1913), p.10.

1
WASHBURN

John Washburn, a tailor, was taxed in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632, and bought a house and land there in March, 1634/35. He was listed among those able to bear arms in 1643, and admitted as a freeman June 2, 1646. Subsequently he moved to Bridgewater, Massachusetts. His wife Margery, 49, with sons John, 14, and Philip, 11, came in the "Elizabeth and Ann", April 13, 1635, certified from Eversham, Worcestershire. He died between 1666 and 1679. His son,

Philip Washburn was also listed among those able to bear arms in 1643. He lived for a time in Duxbury, and then in Bridgewater. He died between August 1700 and 1702. He married Elizabeth Irish, whom he survived many years.

Elizabeth Washburn, their daughter, married Joseph Emery (See EMERY).

1

George Ernest Bowman, "Washburn Notes," Mayflower Descendant, XVI(1914), pp.248-249; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), pp.480-481; William M. Emery, Ancestry of the Grinnell Family(Privately printed, 1931), p.7.

WESTCOTT

Stukeley Westcott, born 1592, was received as an inhabitant of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was admitted as a freeman and, on December 25, 1637, a house lot and one acre were allotted to him for his family of eight. His religious opinions, however, were not in accord with those of his neighbors. He and his wife are alluded to in a letter from the Reverend Hugh Peters of Salem to the church at Dorchester, July 1, 1639, as having had "the great censure passed upon them in this our church" because they and certain others "wholly refused to hear the church, denying it and all the churches in the Bay to be true churches." Some months before this letter was written, the Westcotts moved to Rhode Island. At Providence, October 8, 1638, Stukeley Westcott and eleven others received a deed from Roger Williams of land that the latter had bought of the sachems Canonius and Miantonomi; and a lot was granted to him soon thereafter. He was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church organized at Providence by Roger Williams. In 1648 he was recorded as an inhabitant of Warwick, Rhode Island. In 1651, 1652, 1653, 1655, and 1660 he was a commissioner, and for many years after 1652 was surveyor of highways. He also often served on juries. In 1653 he was an Assistant, and a member of a committee to confer with the Indians about fencing and other matters. He died January 12, 1677. He married Deborah _____. A daughter,

Mercy Westcott married Samuel Stafford (Sec. STAFFORD). She died March 25, 1700.

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), pp.416-418.

WHALE

Philomena Whale, a weaver, bought land in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1643, and was admitted as a freeman May 10, 1648. He was married three times: first to Elizabeth _____, who died June 20, 1647; second, on November 7, 1649, to Sarah, widow of Thomas Cakebread, who died December 28, 1656; and third, on November 9, 1657, to Elizabeth Griffine, who died November 8, 1688. He died February 22, 1675. A daughter (presumably by his first wife),

Elizabeth Whale, married, in Sudbury, John Moore (See MOORE). She died December 14, 1690.

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), p. 228; Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1903), pp. 282, 329; Ethel Stanwood Bolton, "Some Descendants of John Moore of Sudbury, Mass.," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LVII (July, 1903), p. 300.

WILBORE

Samuel Wilbore was born in England about 1585. He and his first wife, Ann, joined the First Church at Boston, Massachusetts, December 1, 1633; and on March 4, 1634 he was admitted as a freeman. Also in 1634 he helped to arrange the purchase of Boston Common for the town from William Blackstone. On August 6, 1635 he was numbered among a group of about 20 public-spirited citizens who contributed to the support of a free school. His donation of 10 pounds equalled the sum given by Governor Winthrop and was exceeded by no one else. At this period what is now Boston proper was almost an island, connected with the mainland by a neck of land only 200 paces wide. Across this neck was a fence, with a gate through which ran the road to Roxbury. Near this fence Samuel Wilbore took up residence, and in 1635 was made responsible for guarding the gate and the "defenses next to Roxbury", with the aid of six men. He also owned a house on Milk Street close to the shore, and a piece of land on Essex Street in the vicinity of the site of the Hotel Touraine.

Following the arrival of Anne Hutchinson in Boston in 1634, he became one of her enthusiastic supporters. In November 1637 he was among those who were sentenced to banishment. On March 7, 1638, Samuel Wilbore, John Sanford (See SANFORD), and 16 other men, led by William Coddington, signed a compact organizing themselves as a "bodie Politick", and departed soon thereafter for Providence in search of a place where they could be free to worship as they chose. Roger Williams welcomed them, and helped them to purchase the Island of Aquidneck from the Indians on March 24th. The initial amount paid was forty fathoms of white beads, the equivalent of fifty to one hundred dollars; and ten "coates" and twenty "hewes" were given to the native inhabitants "to remove themselves from off the island" before the next winter. A further payment of fifteen fathoms of beads and two "tarkeepes" completed the transaction. The new settlement was known initially as Pocasset, but was renamed Portsmouth in 1640.

Samuel Wilbore continued to reside at Portsmouth for about six or seven years. In the records for 1638 he is listed as clerk of the trainband, constable, and member of a four man committee "to buy venison of the Indians for three half pence a pound and to sell same at two pence a pound." In 1640 he and his partner, Ralph Earle, erected a planing mill. In 1644 and again in 1645, Samuel Wilbore and Capt. Robert Harding served as negotiators between the Commissioners of the United Colonies and the Narragansetts. On the second occasion Roger Williams accompanied them as interpreter.

Soon afterwards he moved back to Boston to live, and he and his second wife, Elizabeth, were received into the church there on November 29, 1645. Although he continued to own property at Portsmouth, it is doubtful that he ever returned there for any length of time. He also

John Reid Wilbor and Benjamin Franklin Wilbour, comps., The Wilbores in America, 2nd edition (Baltimore, 1933), I, pp.7, 9-21, 23-26, 35, 38, 47; Samuel Hugh Brockunier, The Irrepressible Democrat, Roger Williams (New York, c.1940), p.158.

acquired land in what is now East Taunton, Massachusetts, where he had a dwelling house which was mentioned in his will.

In his later years, at least, Samuel Wilbore was evidently a cloth merchant, as a large quantity is mentioned in the inventory of his estate.

He died in Boston, July 24, 1656. He married, first, Ann _____, and, second, Elizabeth Letchford, widow of Thomas, who survived him and married, February 20, 1657, Henry Bishop.

William Wilbore, who was probably a son of Samuel and Ann, but possibly a grandson or nephew, was born in 1630. He was a weaver, and spent most of his life in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He served as a juryman in 1665 and 1669, constable in 1668, 1674, and 1676, member of the grand inquest in 1682, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1691, and 1692, member of the General Court in 1672, and deputy to the General Assembly of Warwick, Portsmouth, Newport, and Providence Plantations in 1678 and 1694. In 1653 he married Martha _____. He died in 1710 (in Tiverton, Rhode Island, according to tradition). A son.

William Wilbore (or Wilbur) born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in December 1660, settled on a farm near the south shore in Little Compton, Rhode Island, which in 1933 was the residence of William N. Sisson. He married, first, _____ Tallman (See TALLMAN) who died in 1732, and, second, Joan Briggs. He died in 1738.

Phoebe Wilbore, born October 1, 1704, one of twelve children of William and his first wife, married April 1, 1725, Jeremiah Shaw. (See SHAW).

WODELL

William Wodell, who was living in Boston at least as early as 1637, was a follower of Samuel Gorton whose religious opinions brought him into conflict with the authorities of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. (See GORTON). Seeking freedom from persecution, Gorton in company with Wodell and eight other men on January 12, 1643 purchased from the sachem Miantonome for 144 fathoms of wampum a tract of land called Shawomet (now Warwick, Rhode Island). In the following June, two inferior sachems contested the claim of Gorton and his associates and the validity of the purchase and applied for relief to the court at Boston. The purchasers were summoned to Boston by a court order, and when they did not go, Massachusetts sent forty soldiers who captured Gorton and Wodell, together with several companions, though they were living outside the jurisdiction of the colony. They were taken to Boston, where they were tried for blasphemy and for being enemies "of all civil authority among the people of God." On November 3, 1643, "they were sentenced to be confined during the pleasure of the court, and should they break jail or preach their heresies or speak against church or state, on conviction they should die." Most of Wodell's companions suffered close imprisonment for several months. He, however, was sent to Watertown, and remained at large until the following March, when he was banished from both Massachusetts and Warwick. Thereupon he went to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he had received a grant of 10 acres of land some months before. Here he spent most of the remainder of his life, taking an active interest in civil affairs. He was twice commissioner, and a deputy for sixteen terms, between 1664 and 1686, and was chosen assistant in 1684, but declined to serve. He died in 1693. He married Mary _____, who died March 23, 1676. A daughter.

Mary Wodell, who was born in November 1640, married Daniel Grinnell (See GRINNELL).

1

John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island (Albany, 1887), p.434; James B. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1862), IV, p.377; Dictionary of American Biography, VII, p.438.

WOOD

Nicholas Wood was a proprietor of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1638, and took the freeman's oath there June 2, 1641. In 1652, he, with two others, received a deed for 535 acres of meadow and upland "lying in the woods on the W. side of Charles River, 3 ms. from Natick," upon which he settled. "He seems to have been a very responsible and enterprising man. He signed the first petition for the incorporation of Sherborn; was a member of the church; and for his day, possessed of a large property." He died February 7, 1669/70. He married, first, Mary Pidge (See PIDGE), who died February 19, 1662/63; second, Anna _____. A daughter by his first wife,

Mary Wood, who was born December 25, 1642, and died at Medfield, Massachusetts, in 1726, married, in 1660, John Thurston (See THURSTON).

Rev. Abner Merce, A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants and History of the Towns of Sherborn and Halliston (Boston, 1856), pp.261-264; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1903), p.511.

WRIGHT

John Wright (or Write), yeoman, of Waltham Abbey, co. Essex, England, married there, April 22, 1624, Mary Dell (See DELL). He is probably the John Wright who was buried at Waltham Abbey, July 5, 1643. A daughter.

Susanna Wright, baptized at Waltham Abbey, August 5, 1627, married there, May 5, 1642, Richard Pearce(or Pierce) (See PEARCE), with whom she emigrated to New England, arriving prior to September 14, 1647. She died in 1678.

1

Benjamin Franklin Wilbour, "Parentage of Susanna Wright, Wife of Richard Pearce of Portsmouth, R.I.," The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXXXIV(October, 1930), pp.427, 431; John Osborne Austin, The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island(Albany, 1887), pp.146-147.

PART III

LINES OF DESCENT FROM "MAYFLOWER" PASSENGERS

"Three centuries ago the Pilgrims of the Mayflower made landing at Plymouth Rock. They came undecked with honors of nobility. They were not children of fortune but of tribulation. Persecution, not preference brought them hither. Measured by the standards of men of their time they were the humble of the earth. Measured by their later accomplishments they were the mighty. No captain ever led his forces to such a conquest. Oblivious to rank, yet men trace to them their lineage as to a royal house."

Calvin Coolidge

KEY TO REFERENCES

Most of the publications cited were chosen because of the ease with which the lines of descent may be traced therein, sometimes over a span of several generations. They are not necessarily the principal sources of information concerning each individual. For additional sources see footnotes to the accounts of the Sanders and other families in Parts I and II.

- A Banks, Charles Edward, The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers. New York, 1929.
- B Shaw, Hubert Kinney, Families of the Pilgrims. Compiled for the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. Boston, 1956.
- C McAuslan, William Alexander, Mayflower Index. Compiled and edited for the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. 2 vols. Boston, 1932.
- "All names in the Mayflower Index are taken from approved lineage papers on file with the General Society of Mayflower Descendants prior to February 10, 1931.
- "Applicants to a Mayflower Society must submit reasonable proof of descent; a general reference to the Index will not be sufficient, except for the first two generations."
- D Alden, Mrs. Charles L., Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie and Descendants. Salem, 1897.
- E Brownell, George Grant, Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Brownell, 1619 - 1910. Jamestown, N.Y., 1910.
- F Richmond, Joshua Bailey, The Richmond Family, 1594-1896. Boston, 1897.
- G Simmons, Lorenzo Albert, History of the Simmons Family. Lincoln, Nebraska, 1930.
- H Coates, William R., A History of Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland. 3 vols. Chicago, 1924.
- I Chapin, Gilbert Warren, The Chapin Book. 2 vols. Hartford, 1924.
- J Who's Who in America, XXIX (1956-1957). Chicago, 1956.
- K Drummond, Josiah H., The John Rogers Families in Plymouth and Vicinity. 2nd and revised edition. 1898.
- L Church, John A., Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, Mass. Rutland, 1913.
- M Vital Records of Westport, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850. Boston, 1918.

- N Hawes, James W., Nicholas Snow of Eastham and Some of His Descendants. Yarmouthport, Mass., 1916.
- O Atwood, E. F., Ye Atte Wode Annals, October, 1929. Sisseton, South Dakota, 1929.
- P New England Historical and Genealogical Register.
- Q George F. Willison, Saints and Strangers. New York, 1945.

The persons whose names are underlined came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

(I)

References

1. William Mullins
- 1621
2. Priscilla Mullins
.. af.1650
3. Elizabeth Alden
c.1623 - 1717
4. Elizabeth Pabodie
1647 - bef.1707
5. Elizabeth Rogers
1672 - 1724
6. William Richmond
1694 - 1770
7. Elizabeth Richmond
1725 - 1806
8. Pardon Brownell
1745 - 1799
9. Perez Brownell
1765 -
10. Amy Grinnell Brownell
1807 - 1875
11. Cornelia Ruth Smith
1830 - 1916
12. William Brownell Sanders
1854 - 1929
13. Mary Ermina Sanders
1885 - 1936

- | | |
|---|--|
| m. <u>Alice</u>
- 1621 | A, pp.73-74. |
| m. <u>John Alden</u>
c.1599 - 1687 | B, p.19. |
| m. William Pabodie
1620 - 1707 | B, p.21; C, I, p.10;
D, pp.3-7. |
| m. John Rogers, Jr.
- 1732 | B, p.22; C, I,
p.541; D, p.8. |
| m. Col. Sylvester Richmond
1672 - 1754 | C, II, p.620; D,
pp.23-24. |
| m. Anna Gray
1702 - 1762 | C, I, p.608; D,
p.82; F, p.34. |
| m. Lt. Jonathan Brownell
1719 - 1776 | C, I, p.605; E,
p.71. |
| m. Prudence Shaw
1744 - 1823 | C, I, p.122; E,
p.126. |
| m. Mary Sanford Grinnell
1765 - | C, I, p.122; E,
p.244; G, pp.267-68;
M, p.130. |
| m. Ezra Smith, Jr.
1802 - 1840 | E, p.244; H, III,
p.307. |
| m. William Davis Sanders
1821 - 1897 | I, p.1746. |
| m. Annie Eliza Otis
1855 - 1933 | I, p.2159. |
| m. Harold Terry Clark
1882 - | I, p.2286; J, p.478. |

(II)

1. William Mullins
- 1621
2. Priscilla Mullins
- af.1650
3. Elizabeth Alden
c.1623 - 1717
4. Mercy Pabodie
1649 - 1728
5. William Simmons
1672 - 1765
6. Lydia Simmons
1700 - 1760
7. Lydia Tillinghast
1745 - 1776
8. Mary Sanford Grinnell
1765 -
9. Amy Grinnell Brownell
1807 - 1875

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| m. <u>Alice</u>
- 1621 | A, pp.73-74. |
| m. <u>John Alden</u>
c.1599 - 1687 | B, p.19. |
| m. William Pabodie
1620 - 1707 | B, p.21; C, I, p.10;
D, pp.3-7. |
| m. John Simmons
- 1715 | C, I, p.541; D,
pp.9-10; G, p.12. |
| m. Abigail Church
1680 - 1720 | C, I, p.657; G, p.17. |
| m. Joseph Tillinghast
1703 - 1779 | G, p.267. |
| m. William Grinnell
c.1740 - | G, p.267 |
| m. Perez Brownell
1765 - | C, I, p.122; E,
p.244; G, pp.267-68;
M, p.130. |
| m. Ezra Smith, Jr.
1802 - 1840 | E, p.244; H, III,
p.307. |

10. Cornelia Ruth Smith
1830 - 1916
11. William Brownell Sanders
1854 - 1929
12. Mary Ermina Sanders
1885 - 1936

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| m. | William Davis Sanders | I, p.1746. |
| | 1821 - 1897 | |
| m. | Annie Eliza Otis | I, p.2159. |
| | 1855 - 1933 | |
| m. | Harold Terry Clark | I, p.2286; J.p.478. |
| | 1882 - | |

(III)

1. Thomas Rogers
- 1621
2. John Rogers
- 1692
3. Jehn Rogers, Jr.
- 1732
4. Elizabeth Rogers
1672 - 1724
5. William Richmond
1694 - 1770
6. Elizabeth Richmond
1725 - 1806
7. Parden Brownell
1745 - 1799
8. Perez Brownell
1765 -
9. Amy Grinnell Brownell
1807 - 1875
10. Cornelia Ruth Smith
1830 - 1916
11. William Brownell Sanders
1854 - 1929
12. Mary Ermina Sanders
1885 - 1936

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| m. | _____ | B, p.127; K, p.1;
C, II, p.622. |
| m. | Ann Churchman | B, p.127; C, II,
p.621; K, pp.15-22. |
| m. | Elizabeth Pabodie
1647 - bef.1707 | B, p.127; C, II,
p.621; K, p.22. |
| m. | Col. Sylvester Richmond
1672 - 1724 | C, II, p.620; D,
pp.23-24. |
| m. | Anna Gray
1702 - 1762 | C, I, p.608; D,
p.82; F, p.34. |
| m. | Lt. Jonathan Brownell
1719 - 1776 | C, I, p.605; E,
p.71. |
| m. | Prudence Shaw
1744 - 1823 | C, I, p.122; E,
p.126. |
| m. | Mary Sanford Grinnell
1765 - | C, I, p.122; E,
p.244; G, pp.267-68;
M, p.130. |
| m. | Ezra Smith, Jr.
1802 - 1840 | E, p.244; H, III,
p.307. |
| m. | William Davis Sanders
1821 - 1897 | I, p.1746. |
| m. | Annie Eliza Otis
1855 - 1933 | I, p.2159. |
| m. | Harold Terry Clark
1882 - | I, p.2286; J.p.478. |

(IV)

1. Richard Warren
c.1580 - 1628
2. Elizabeth Warren
- 1670
3. Joseph Church
1638 - 1711
4. Abigail Church
1680 - 1720
5. Lydia Simmons
1700 - 1760
6. Lydia Tillinghast
1745 - 1776
7. Mary Sanford Grinnell

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|
| m. | Elizabeth March
c.1583 - 1673 | B, p.150; L, pp.9-
10,13; Q, pp.42,450.
C, II, p.783. |
| m. | Richard Church
1608 - 1668 | E, p.151; L, p.13;
C, II, p.781. |
| m. | Mary Tucker
1640 - 1710 | B, p.154; C, I,
p.156; L, p.14. |
| m. | William Simmons
1672 - 1765 | C, I, p.154; G, p.17. |
| m. | Joseph Tillinghast
1703 - 1779 | G, p.267. |
| m. | William Grinnell
c.1740 - | G, p.267. |
| m. | Perez Brownell | C, I, p.122; E,
p.244; G, pp.267-68;
M, p.130. |

8. Amy Grinnell Brownell
1807 - 1875
9. Cornelia Ruth Smith
1830 - 1916
10. William Brownell Sanders
1854 - 1929
11. Mary Ermina Sanders
1885 - 1936

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| m. | Ezra Smith, Jr.
1802 - 1840 | E, p.244; H, III,
p.307. |
| m. | William Davis Sanders
1821 - 1897 | I, p.1746. |
| m. | Annie Eliza Otis
1855 - 1933 | I, p.2159. |
| m. | Harold Terry Clark
1882 - | I, p.2286; J, p.478. |

(V)

1. Stephen Hopkins
1580 - 1644
2. Constance Hopkins
1608 - 1677
3. Mark Snow
1628 - 1694/95
4. Anna Snow
1656 - 1714
5. Eldad Atwood
1695 - 1754
6. Lydia Atwood
1735 - 1813
7. Elizabeth Chapin
1761 - 1832
8. Moses Chapin Sanders
1789 - 1856
9. William Davis Sanders
1821 - 1897
10. William Brownell Sanders
1854 - 1929
11. Mary Ermina Sanders
1885 - 1936

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| m. | _____ (first wife) | B, p.99; C, I,
p.400. |
| m. | Nicholas Snow
- 1676 | B, p.100; C, I,
p.396; N, p.1. |
| m. | Anna Cook
- 1656 | C, II, p.678;
N, p.17. |
| m. | Eldad Atwood
1651 - 1707 | C, II, p.673;
O, Part 3, pp.1-2. |
| m. | Margaret Snow
1706 - | C, I, p.30; O,
Part 3, p.2. |
| m. | Sergeant Moses Chapin
1736 - 1802 | O, Part 3, p.3;
I, p.279. |
| m. | John Sanders
1760 - 1824 | I, p.617. |
| m. | Harriet Maria Thompson
1798 - 1829 | I, p.1160. |
| m. | Cornelia Ruth Smith
1830 - 1916 | I, p.1746. |
| m. | Annie Eliza Otis
1855 - 1933 | I, p.2159. |
| m. | Harold Terry Clark
1882 - | I, p.2286; J, p.478. |

(VI)

1. Stephen Hopkins
1580 - 1644
2. Constance Hopkins
1608 - 1677
3. Joseph Snow
c.1634 - 1722/23
4. Stephen Snow
1681 - 1769
5. Margaret Snow
1706 -
6. Lydia Atwood
1735 - 1813
7. Elizabeth Chapin
1761 - 1832
8. Moses Chapin Sanders
1789 - 1856

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| m. | _____ (first wife) | B, p.99; C, I,
p.400. |
| m. | Nicholas Snow
- 1676 | B, p.100; C, I,
p.396; N, p.1. |
| m. | Mary _____ | C, II, p.677;
P, XLVII, p.188. |
| m. | Margaret Elkins | C, II, p.681; P,
XLIX, p.495. |
| m. | Eldad Atwood
1695 - 1754 | C, II, p.678; O,
Part 3, p.2. |
| m. | Sergeant Moses Chapin
1736 - 1802 | O, Part 3, p.3;
I, p.279. |
| m. | John Sanders
1760 - 1824 | I, p.617. |
| m. | Harriet Maria Thompson
1798 - 1829 | I, p.1160. |

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 9. William Davis Sanders
1821 - 1897 | m. Cornelia Ruth Smith
1830 - 1916 | I, p.1746. |
| 10. William Brownell Sanders
1854 - 1929 | m. Annie Eliza Otis
1855 - 1933 | I, p.2159. |
| 11. Mary Ermina Sanders
1885 - 1936 | m. Harold Terry Clark
1882 - | I, p.2286;J,p.478. |

4190

